

Status of PAMELA and Implications for New Physics

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On behalf of the PAMELA collaboration
SLAC Cosmic Frontier Workshop
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PAMELA apparatus



Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06



PAMELA detectors

Main requirements → high-sensitivity antiparticle identification and precise momentum measure



GF: $21.5 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}$
Mass: 470 kg
Size: $130 \times 70 \times 70 \text{ cm}^3$
Power Budget: 360W

Time-Of-Flight
plastic scintillators + PMT:

- Trigger
- Albedo rejection;
- Mass identification up to 1 GeV;
- Charge identification from dE/dX .

Electromagnetic calorimeter
W/Si sampling ($16.3 X_0$, $0.6 \lambda I$)

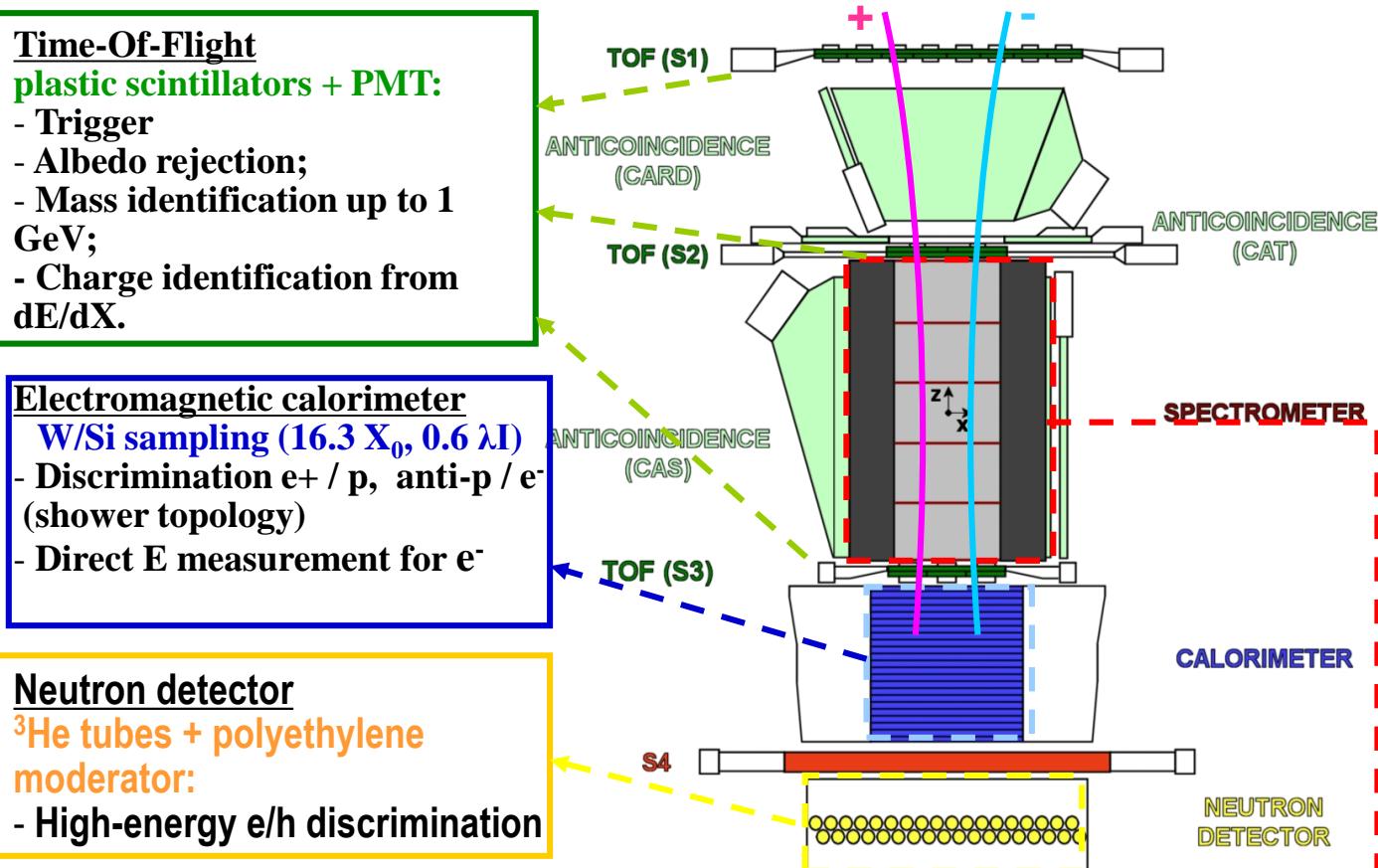
- Discrimination e^+ / p , anti- p / e^- (shower topology)
- Direct E measurement for e^-

Neutron detector
 ${}^3\text{He}$ tubes + polyethylene moderator:

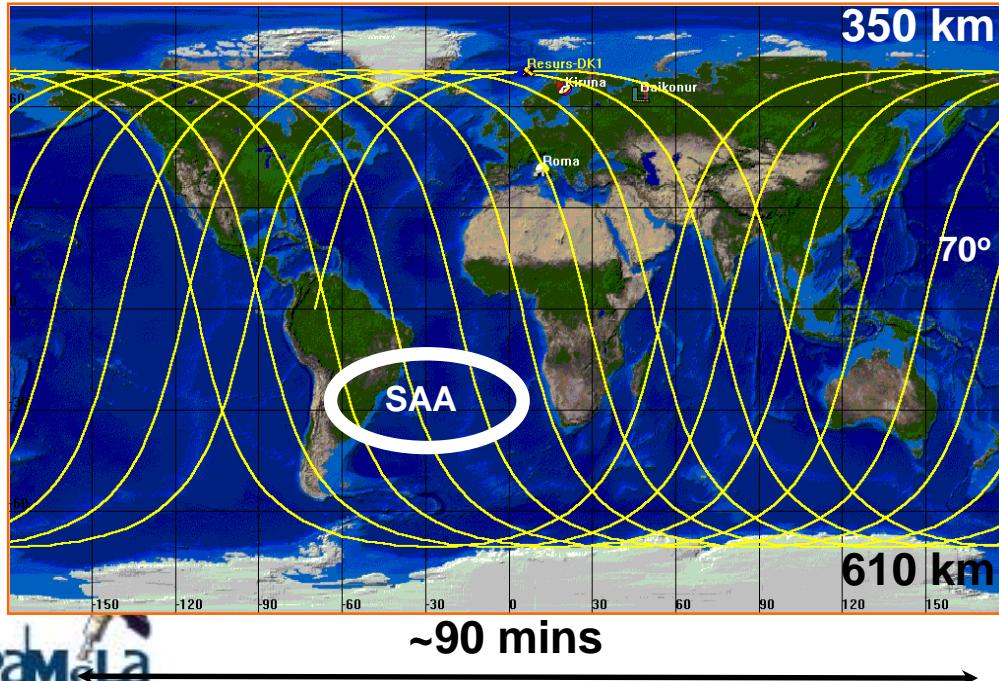
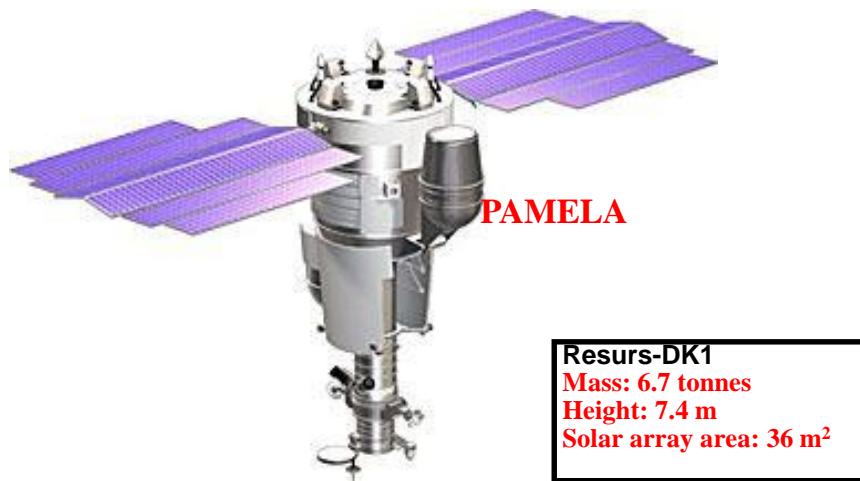
- High-energy e/h discrimination

Spectrometer
microstrip silicon tracking system + permanent magnet
It provides:

- Magnetic rigidity $\rightarrow R = pc/Ze$
- Charge sign
- Charge value from dE/dx



Resurs-DK1 satellite + orbit



- Resurs-DK1: multi-spectral imaging of earth's surface
- PAMELA mounted inside a pressurized container
- Lifetime >3 years (assisted, first time February 2009), extended till end of satellite operations
- Data transmitted to NTsOMZ, Moscow via high-speed radio downlink. ~16 GB per day
- Quasi-polar and elliptical orbit (70.0° , 350 km - 600 km) – from 2010 circular orbit (70.0° , 600 km)
- Traverses the South Atlantic Anomaly
- Crosses the outer (electron) Van Allen belt at south pole

Antiprotons with PAMELA

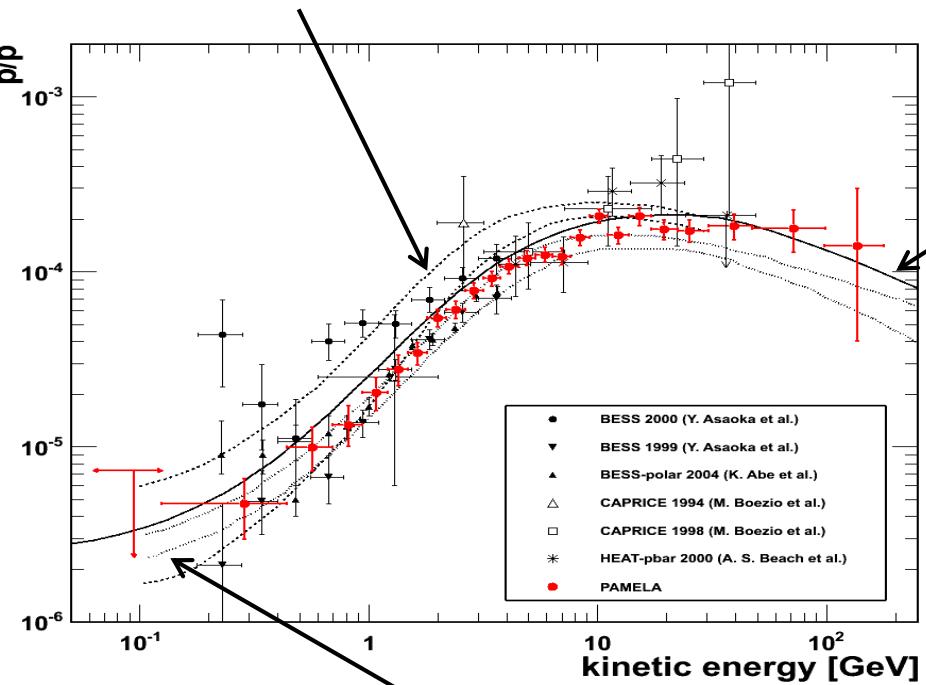


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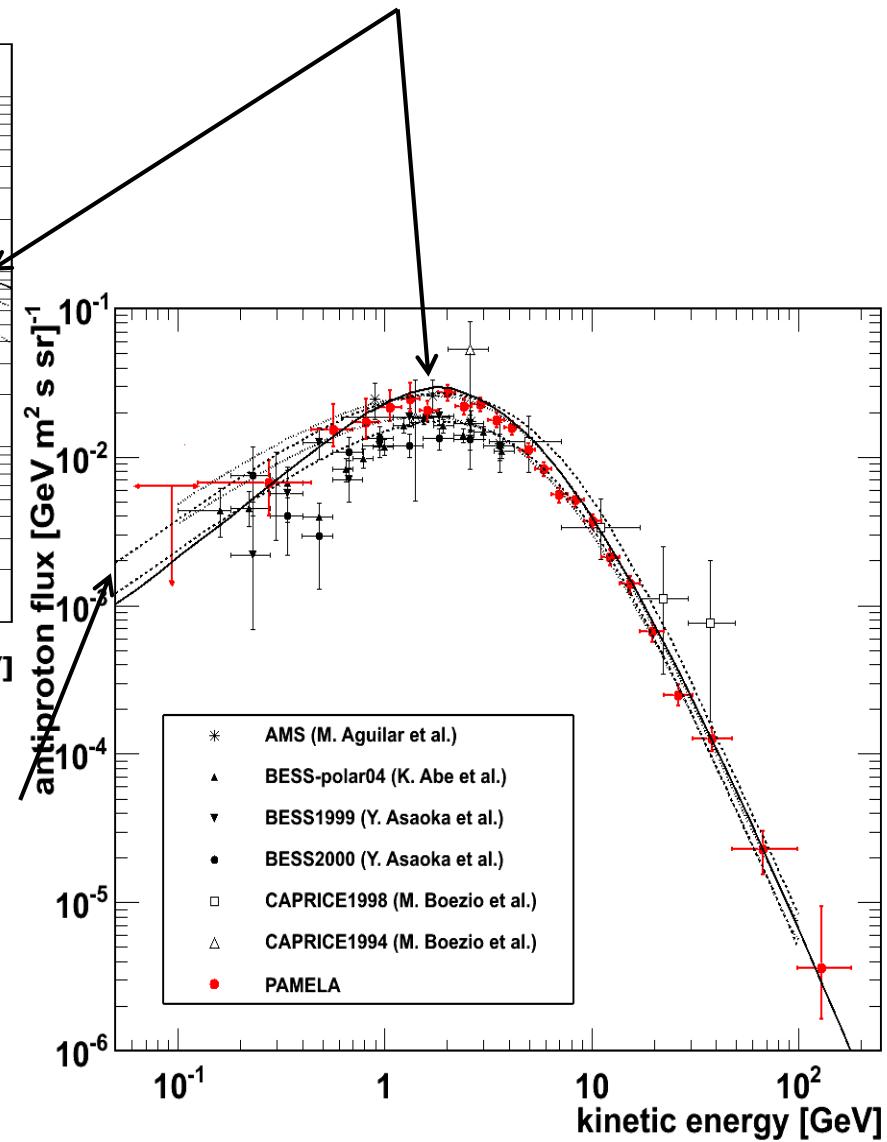


Antiproton Results

Simon et al. (ApJ 499 (1998) 250)



Ptuskin et al. (ApJ 642 (2006) 902)



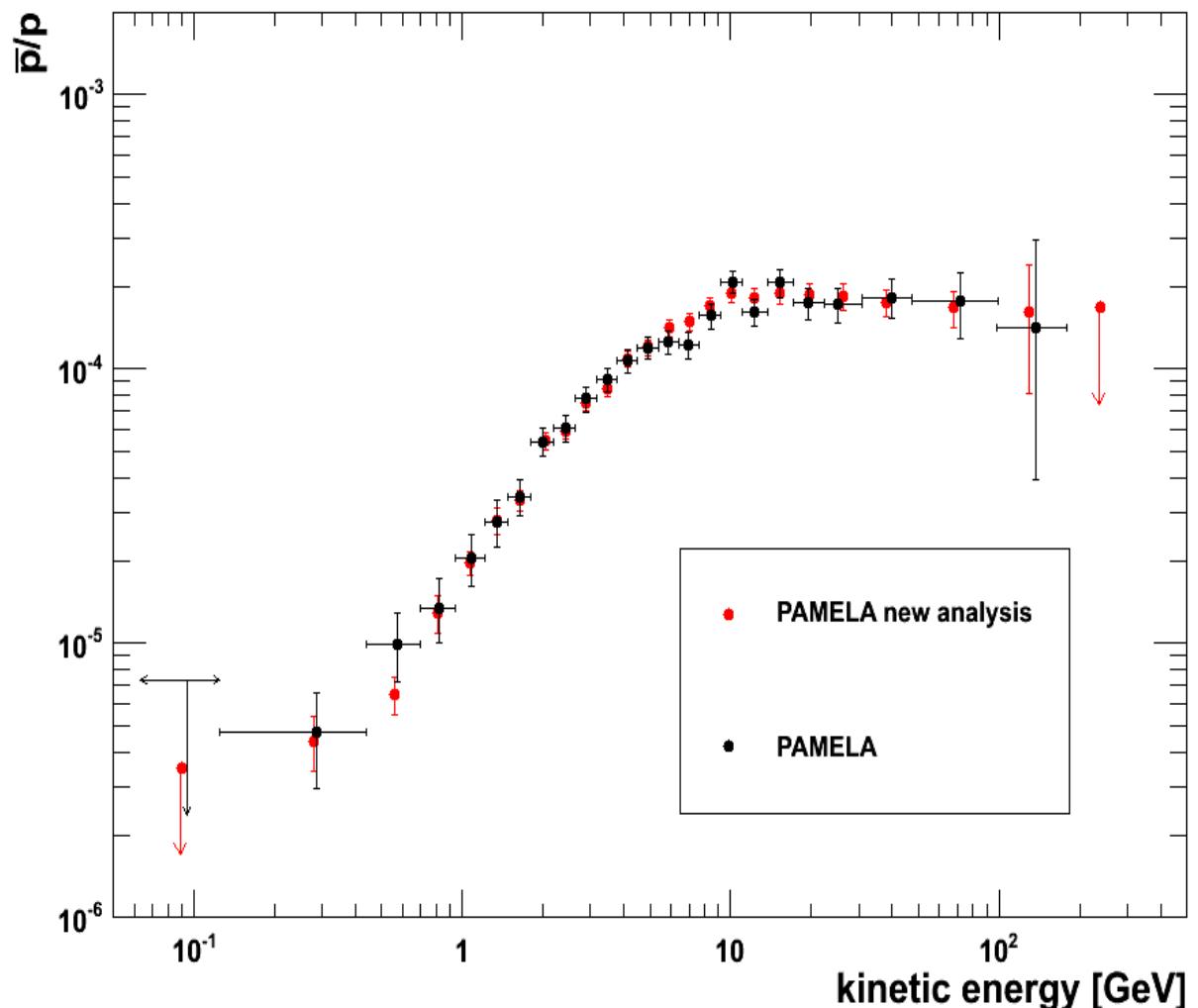
Donato et al.
(PRL 102 (2009)
071301)

O. Adriani et al., PRL
102, 051101 (2009); PRL
105, 121101 (2010)

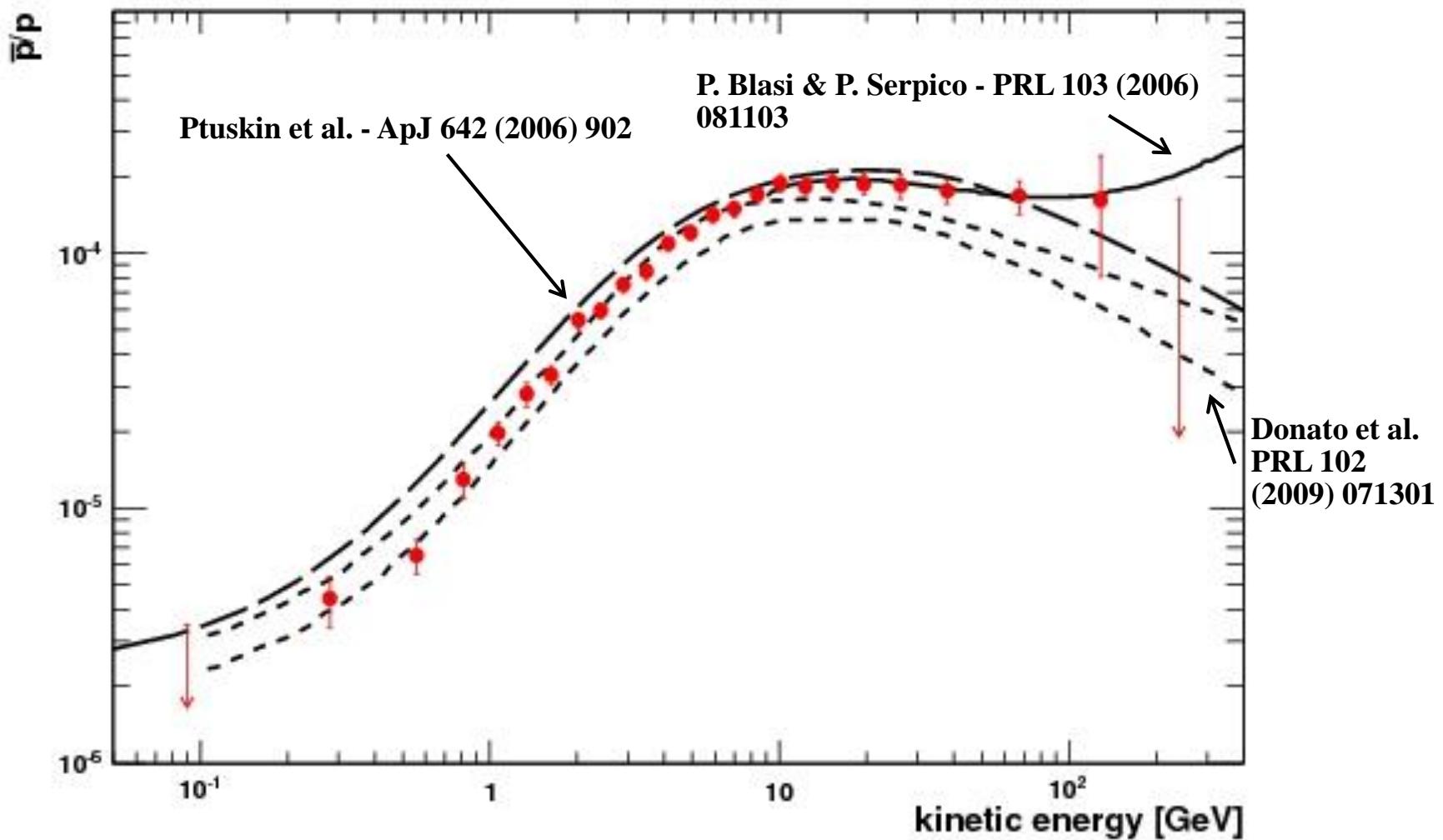


Antiproton to proton flux ratio

Using all data till 2010
and multivariate
classification
algorithms 20-50%
increase in respect to
published analysis



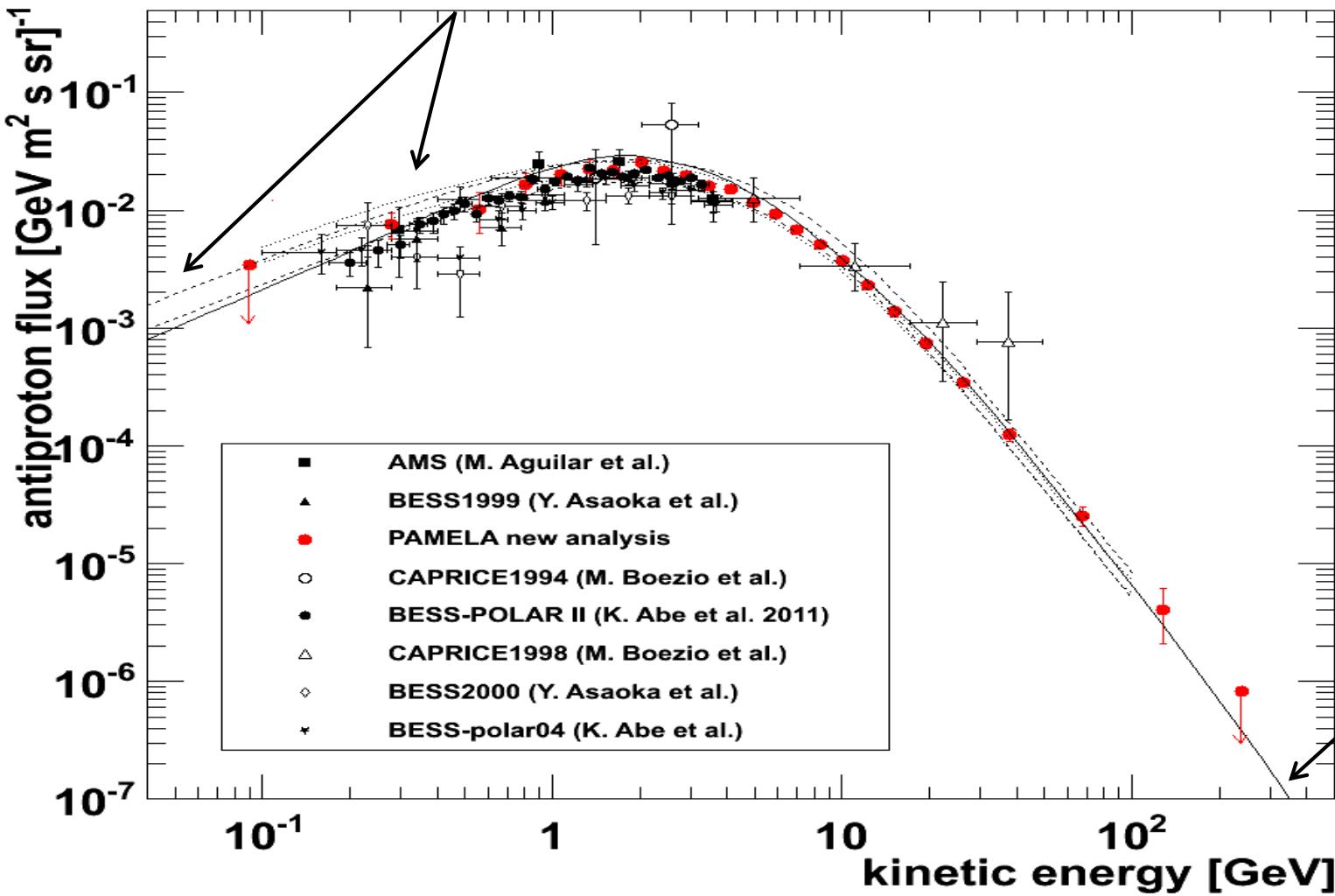
Antiproton to proton flux ratio



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Antiproton flux

Donato et al. - ApJ 563 (2001) 172

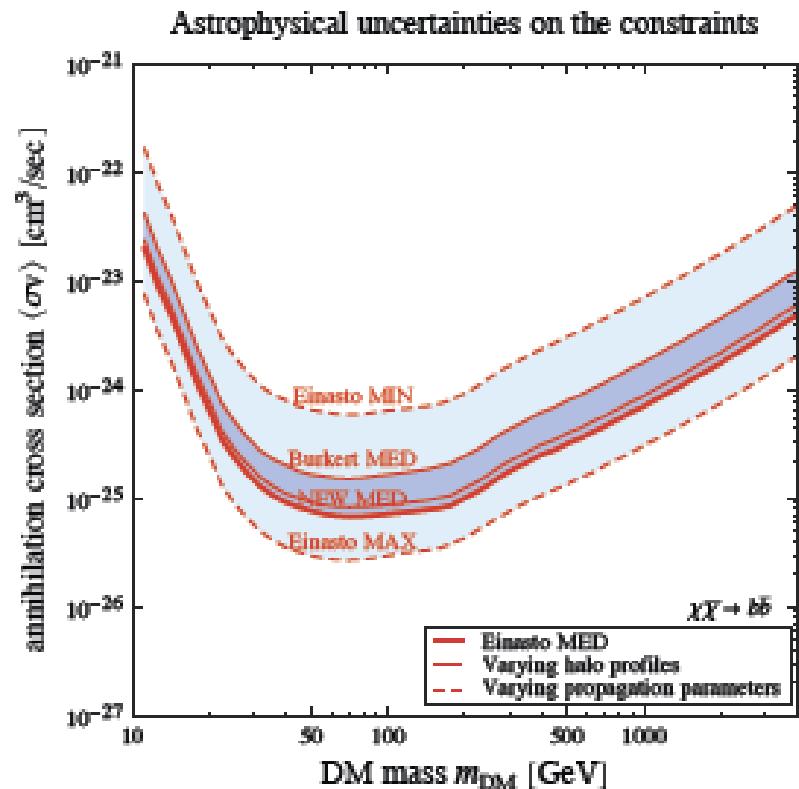
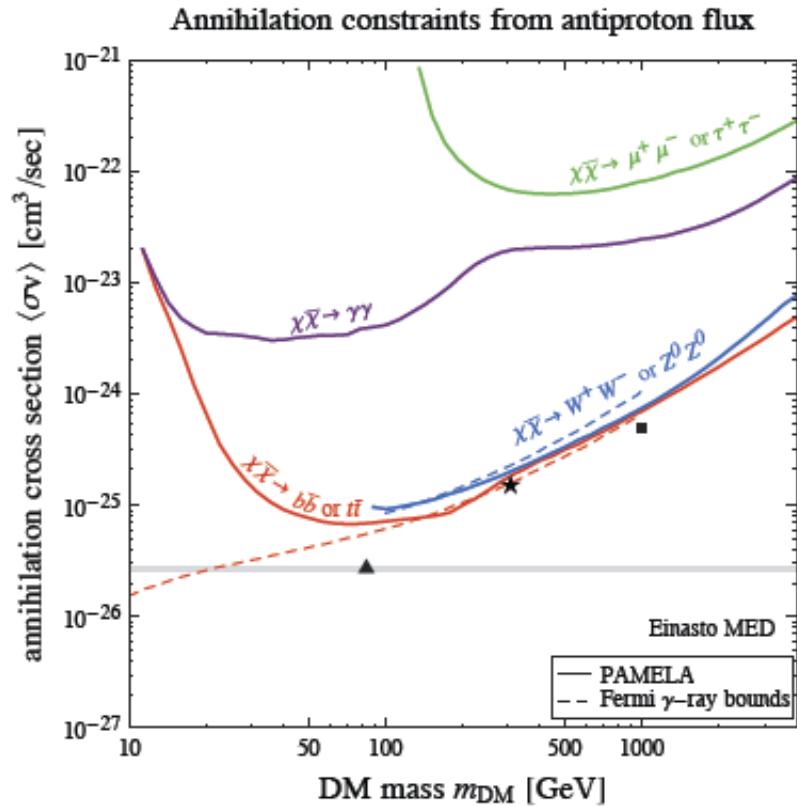


Ptuskin et al.
ApJ 642 (2006)
902

Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

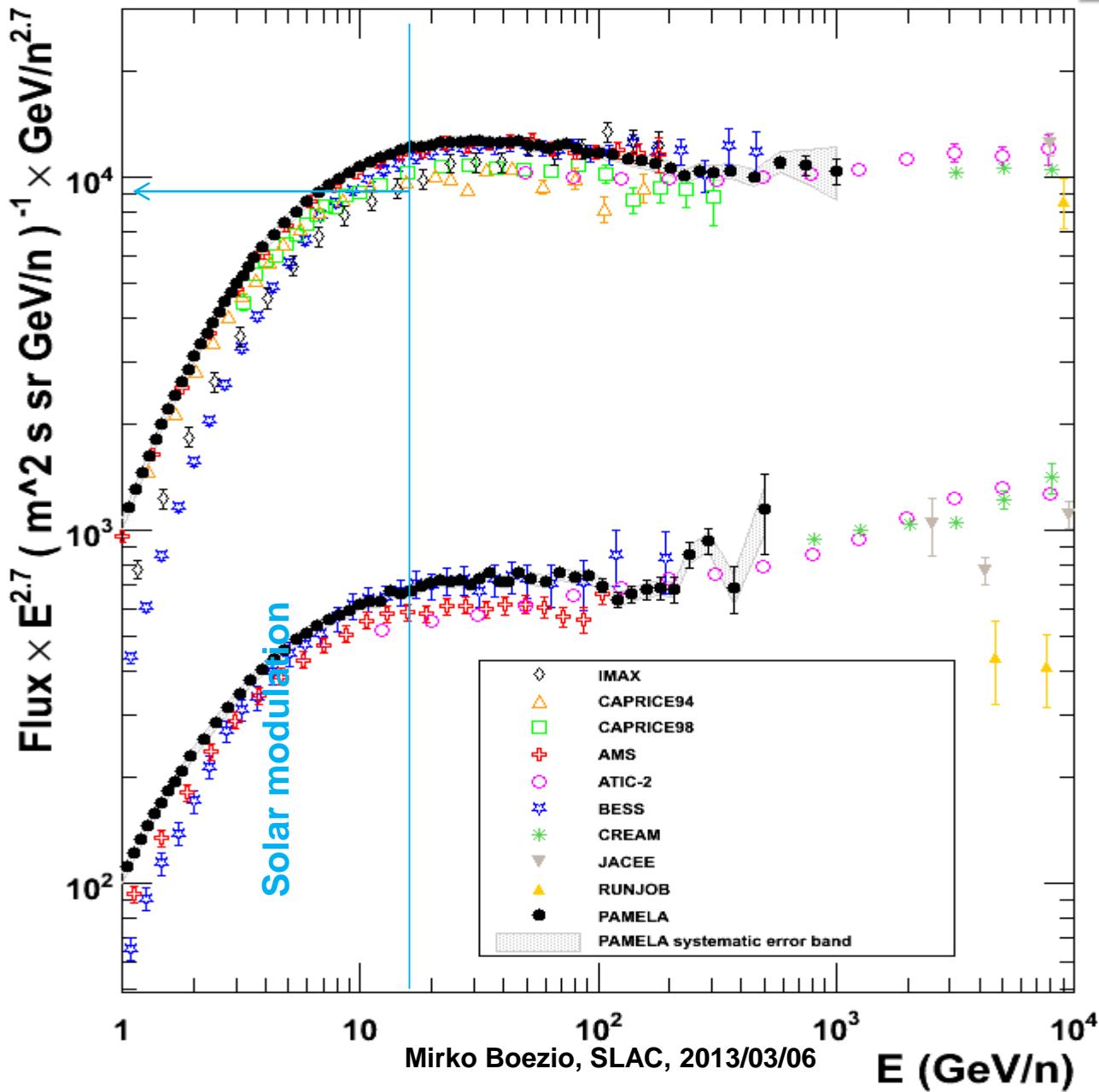
Cosmic-Ray Antiprotons and DM limits

Cosmic-Ray Antiprotons and DM limits



M. Cirelli & G. Giesen, arXiv: 1301:7079
Antiprotons are a very relevant tool to constrain Dark Matter annihilation and decay, on a par with gamma rays for the hadronic channels. Current PAMELA data and especially upcoming AMS-02 data allow to probe large regions of the parameter space.

Proton and Helium Nuclei Spectra



H & He absolute fluxes @ high energy

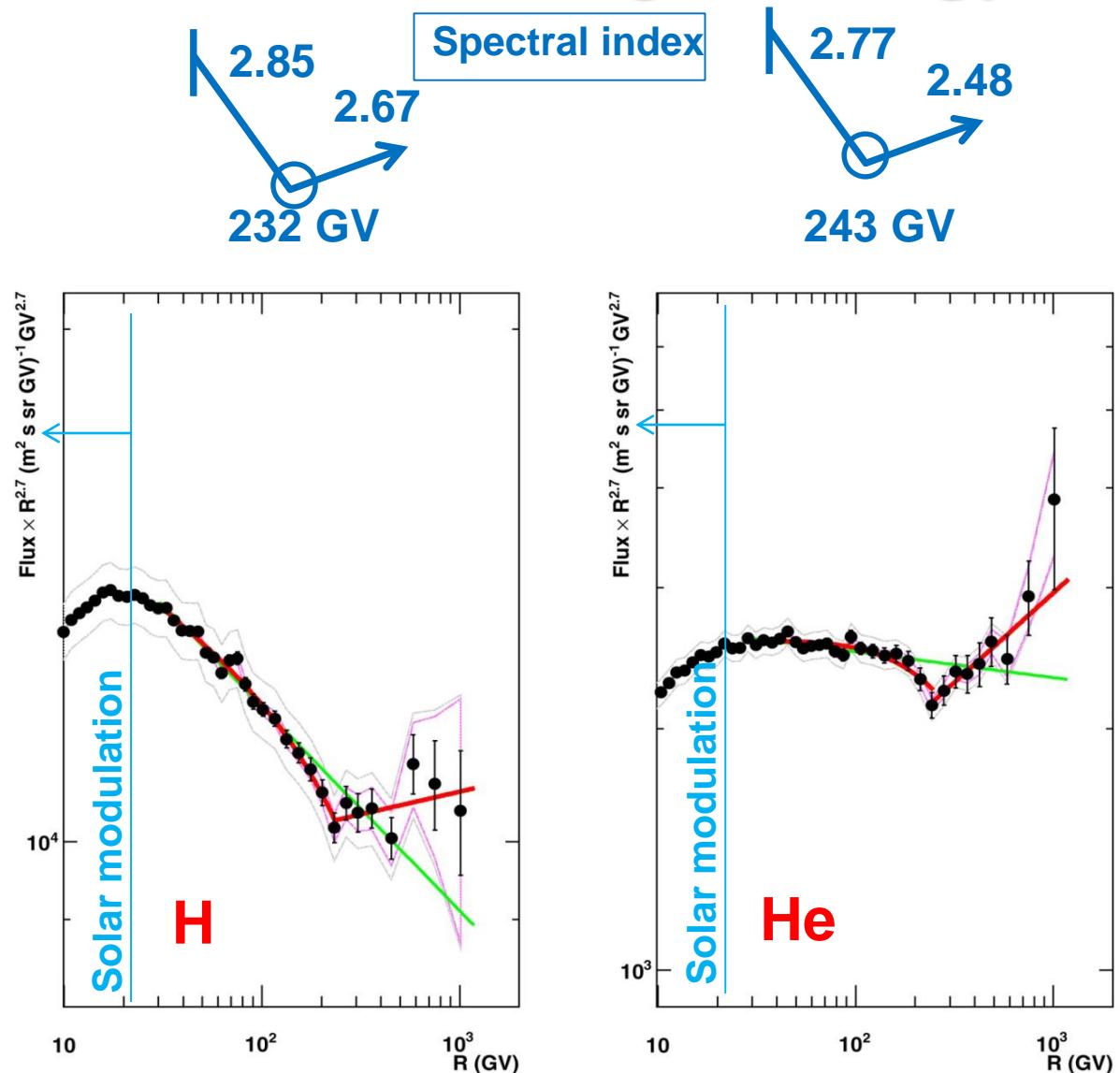
Deviations from single power law (SPL):

- Spectra gradually soften in the range 30÷230GV
- Spectral hardening @ $R \sim 235\text{GV}$
 $\Delta\gamma \sim 0.2 \div 0.3$

SPL is rejected at 98% CL

Origin of the structures?

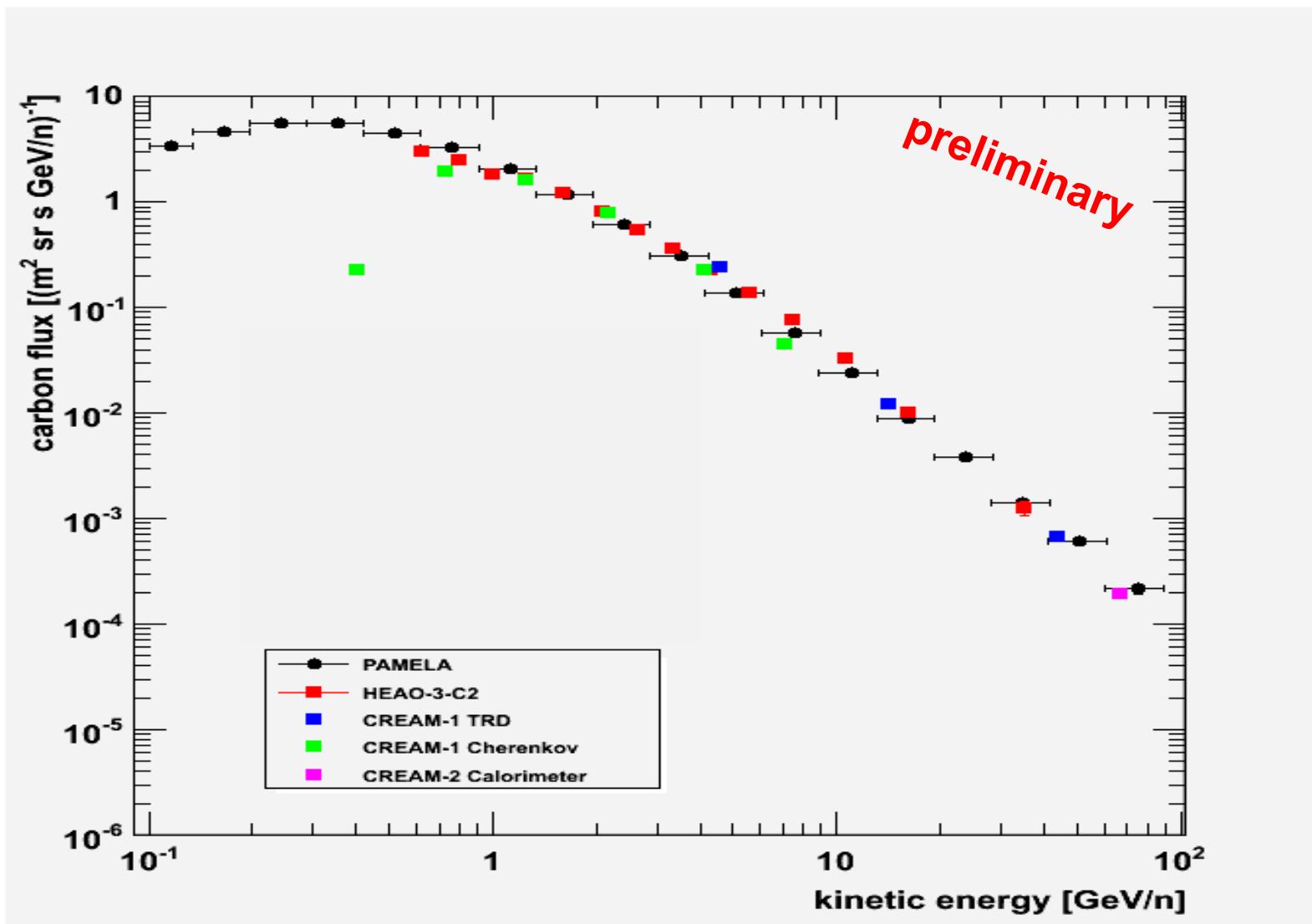
- At the sources: multi-populations, etc.?
- Propagation effects?



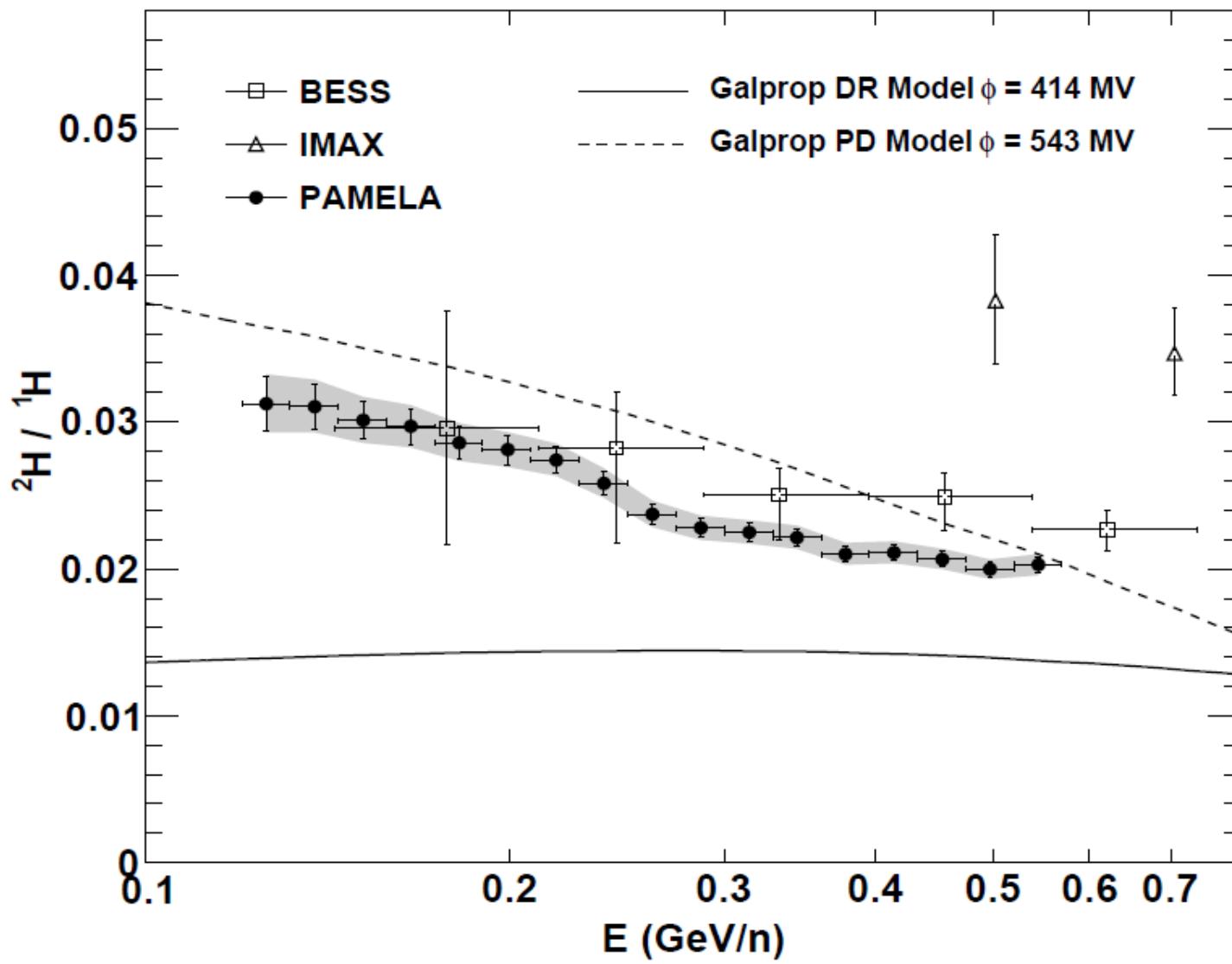
Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

O. Adriani et al., Science
332 (2011) 69

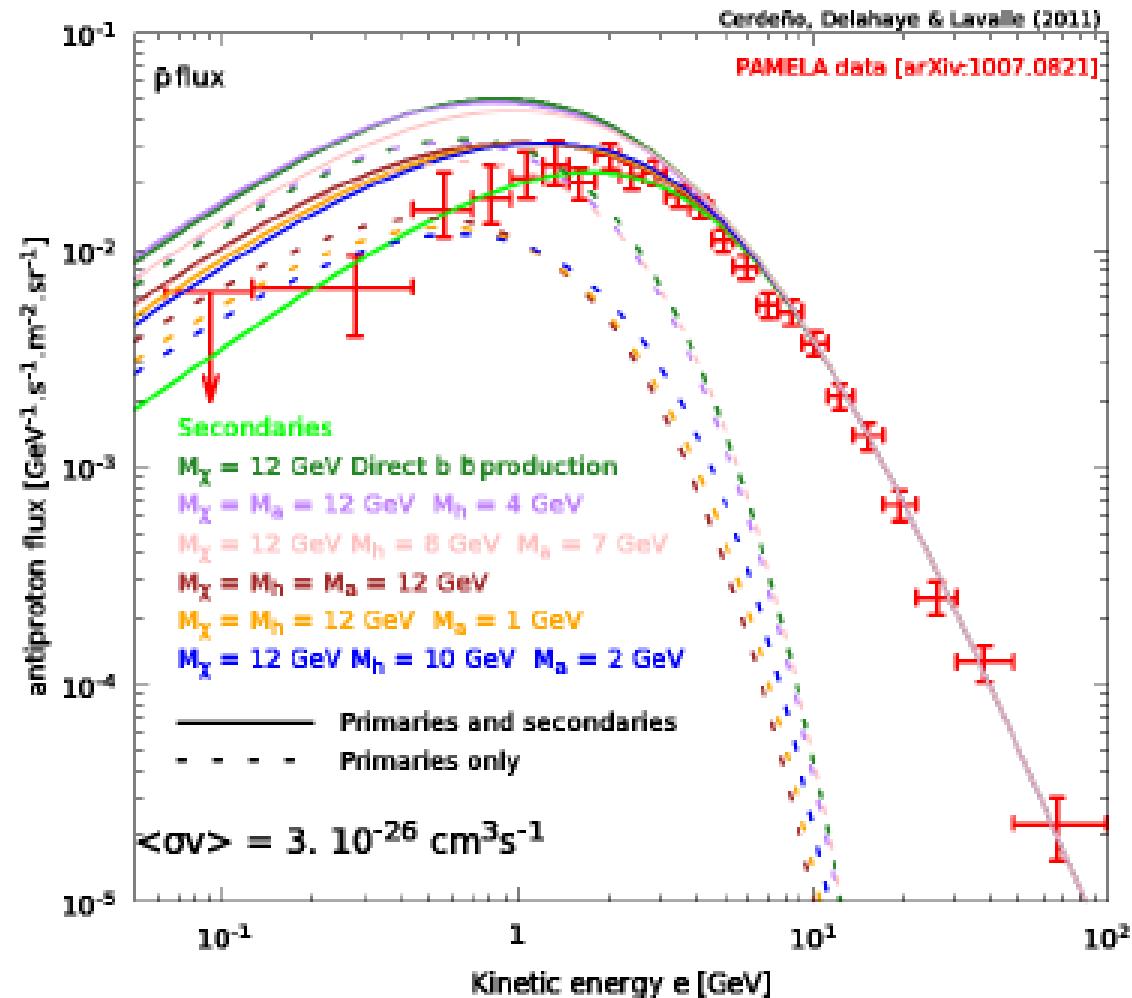
Carbon Nuclei Spectrum



PAMELA ${}^2\text{H}/{}^1\text{H}$



Cosmic-Ray Antiprotons and DM limits



D. G. Cerdeno, T. Delahaye & J. Lavalle, Nucl. Phys. B 854 (2012) 738
Antiproton flux predictions for a 12 GeV WIMP annihilating into different mass combinations of an intermediate two-boson state which further decays into quarks.

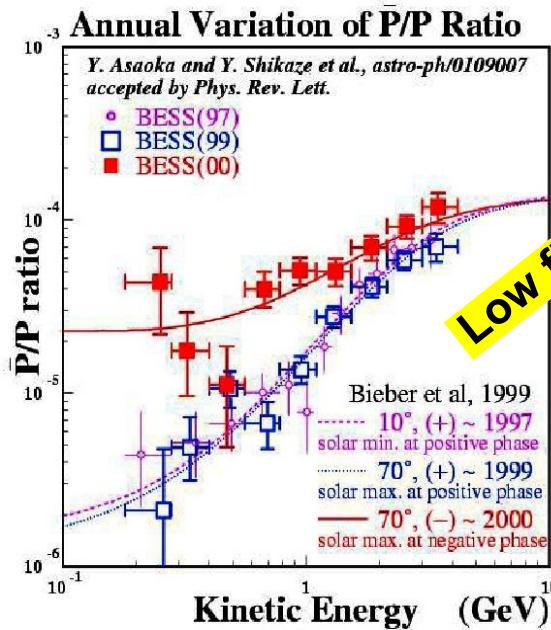
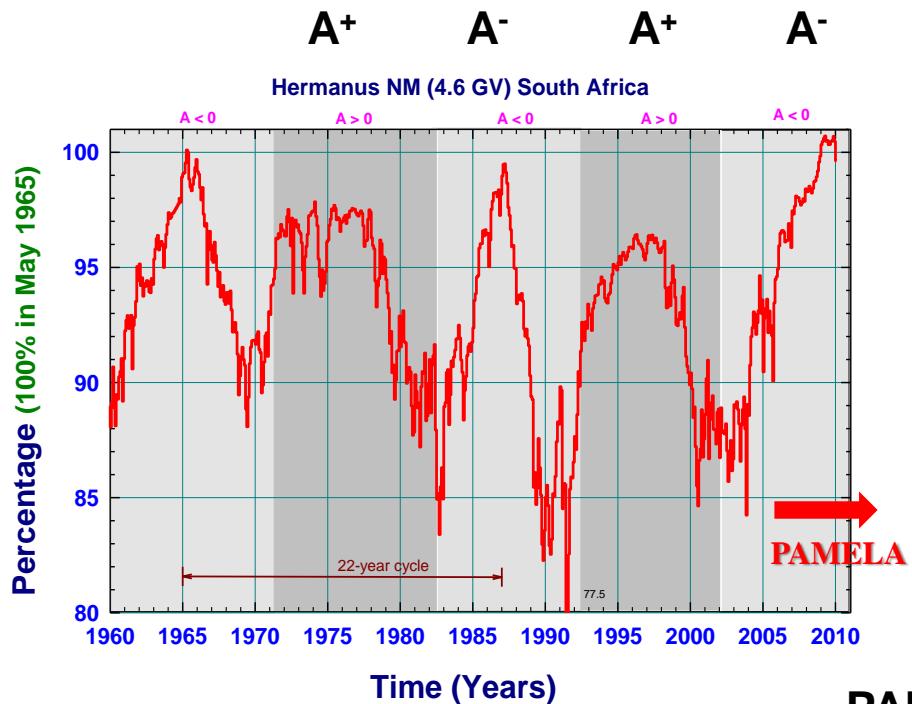
See also:

- M. Asano, T. Bringmann & C. Weniger, Phys. Lett. B 709 (2012) 128.
- M. Garny, A. Ibarra & S. Vogl, JCAP 1204 (2012) 033
- R. Kappl & M. W. Winkler, PRD 85 (2012) 123522

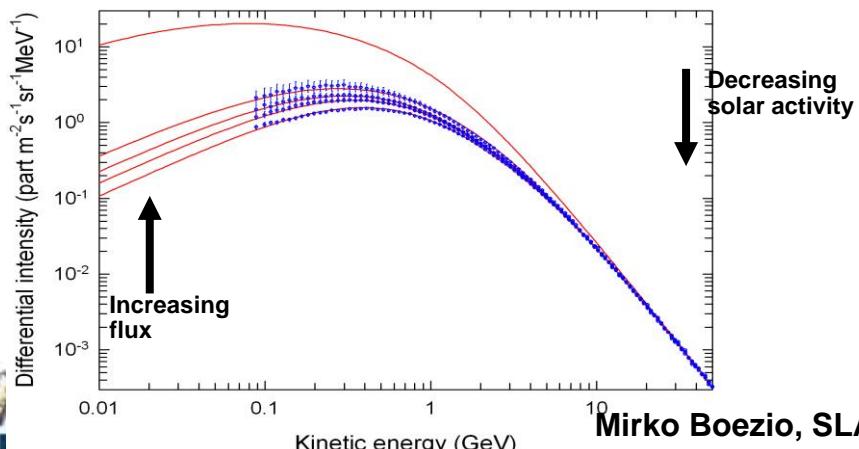
Cosmic Rays in the Heliosphere

Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

Solar modulation

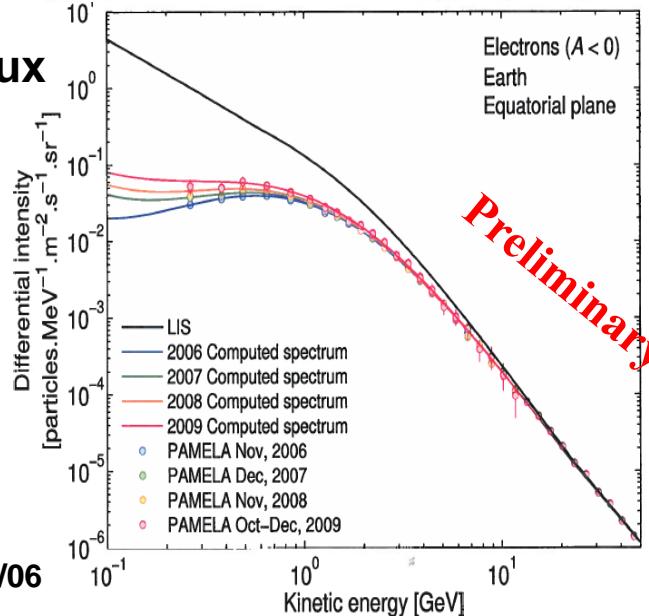


PAMELA p flux

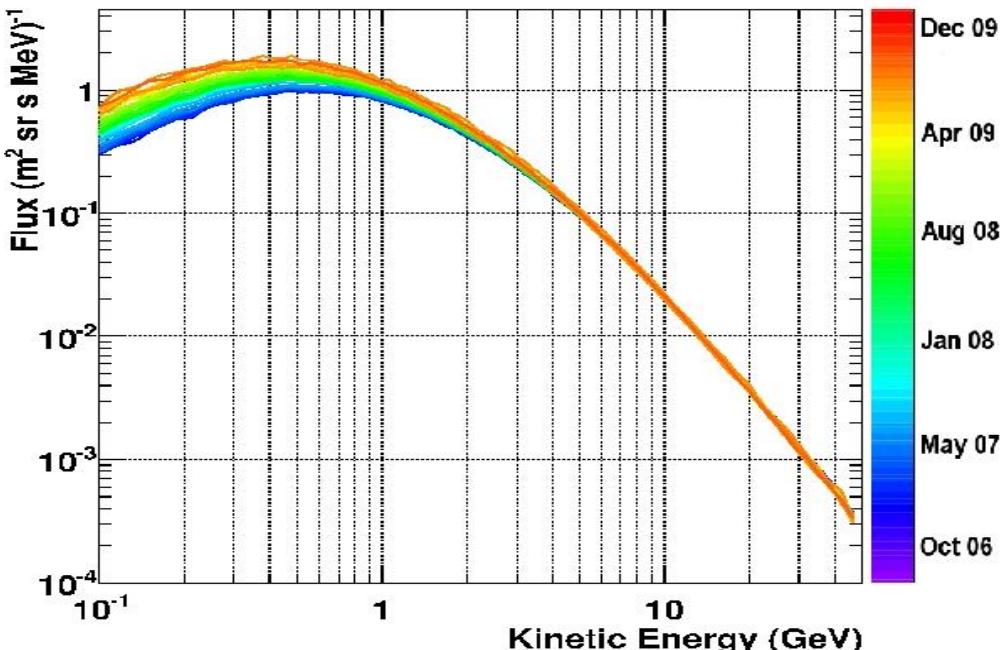


PAMELA e⁻ flux

Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

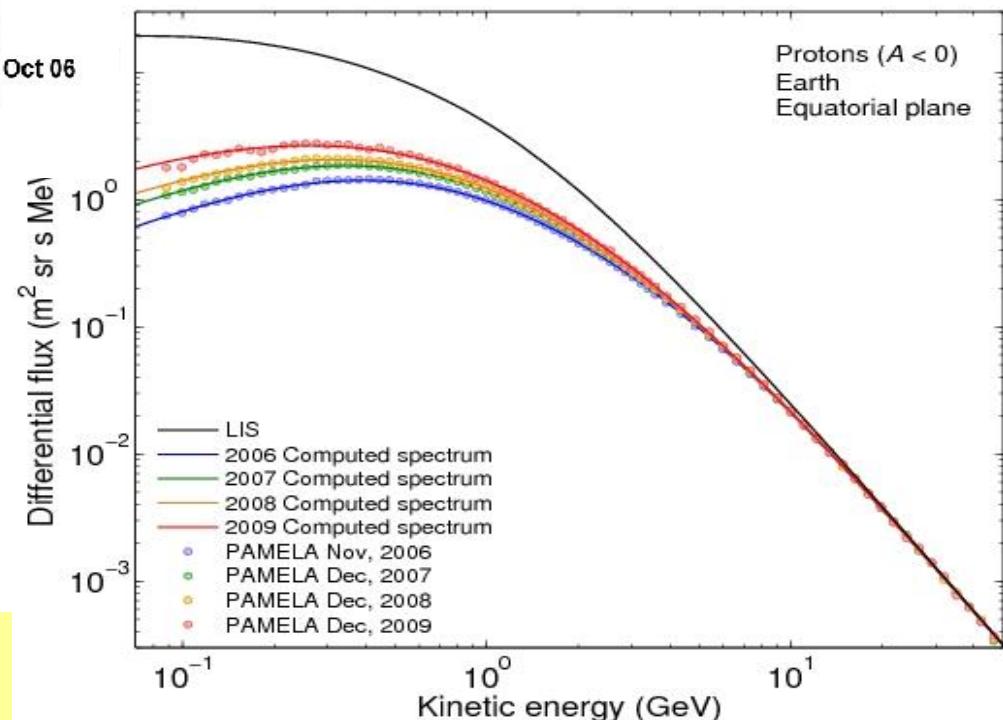


Time Dependence of the Proton Flux



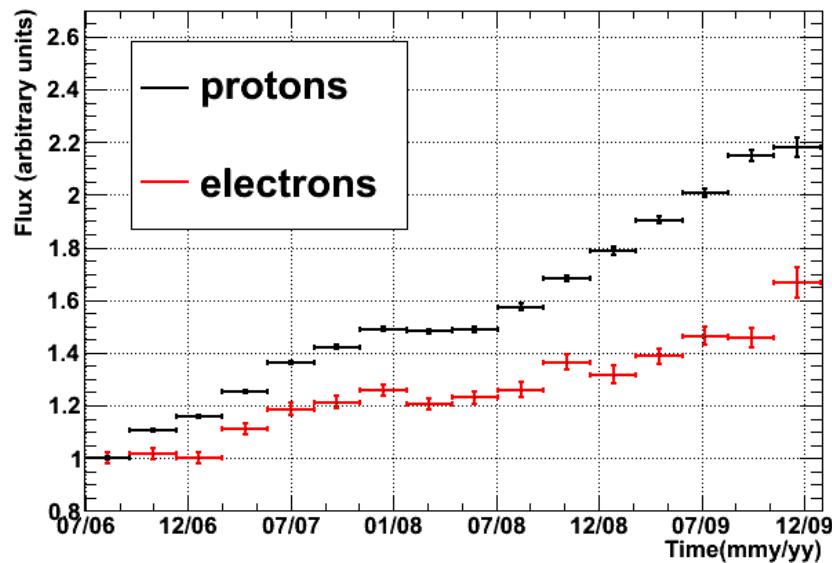
The PAMELA proton spectra over four months compared with the computed spectra

Evolution of the proton energy spectrum from July 2006 to December 2009

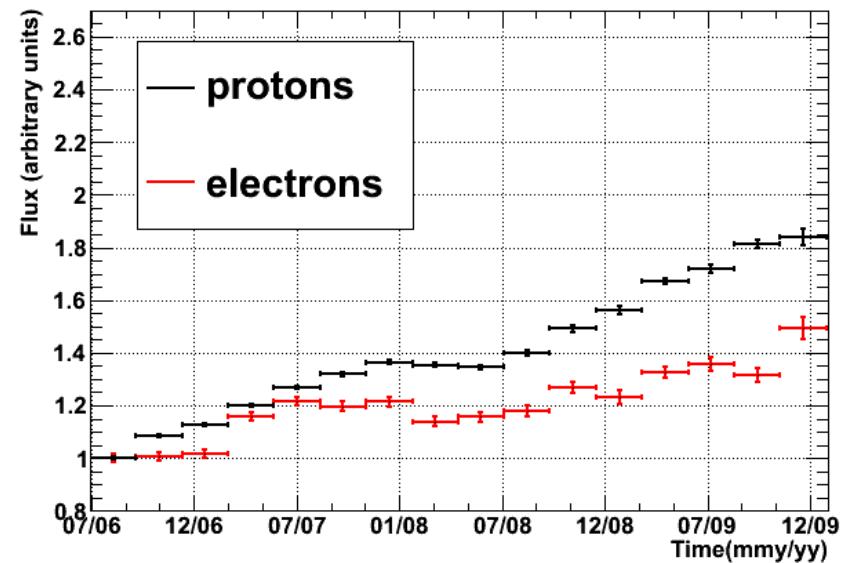


Time dependence: PAMELA p and e⁻(preliminary!)

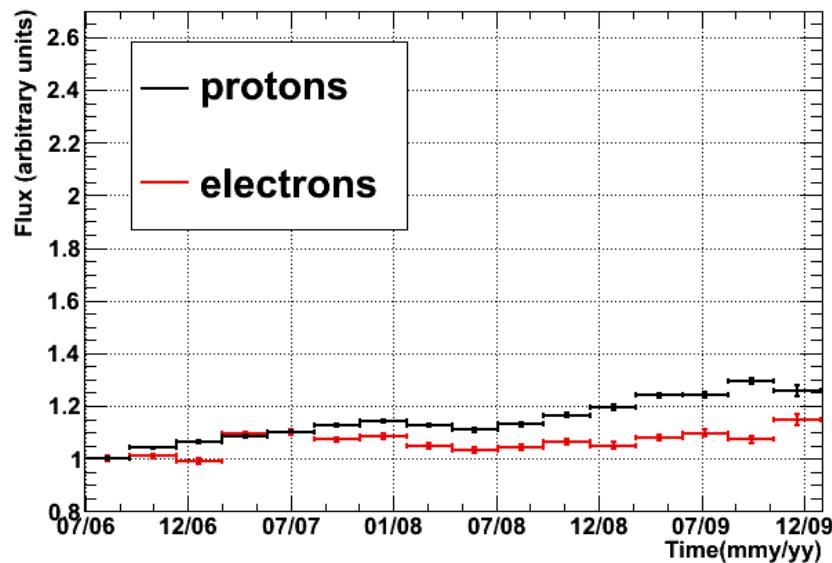
$\beta R = (0.40 - 0.71) \text{ GV}$



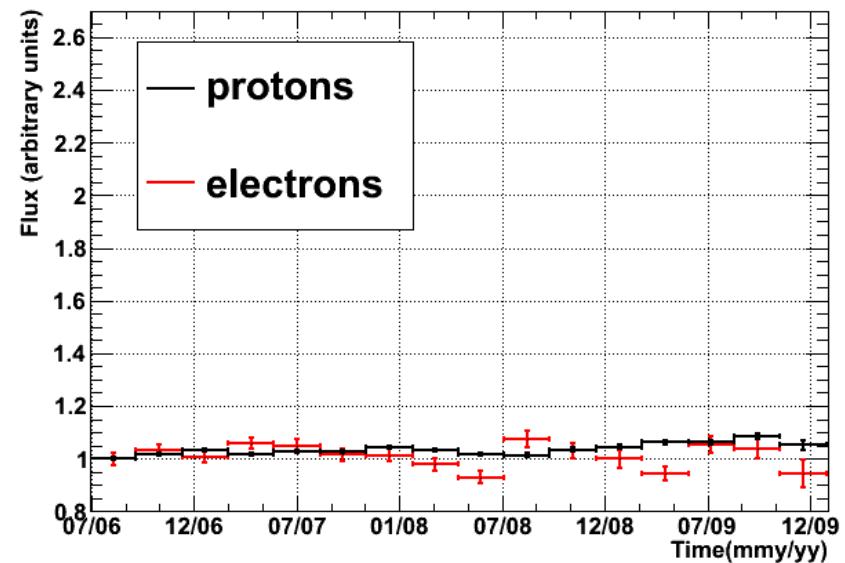
$\beta R = (0.71 - 1.03) \text{ GV}$



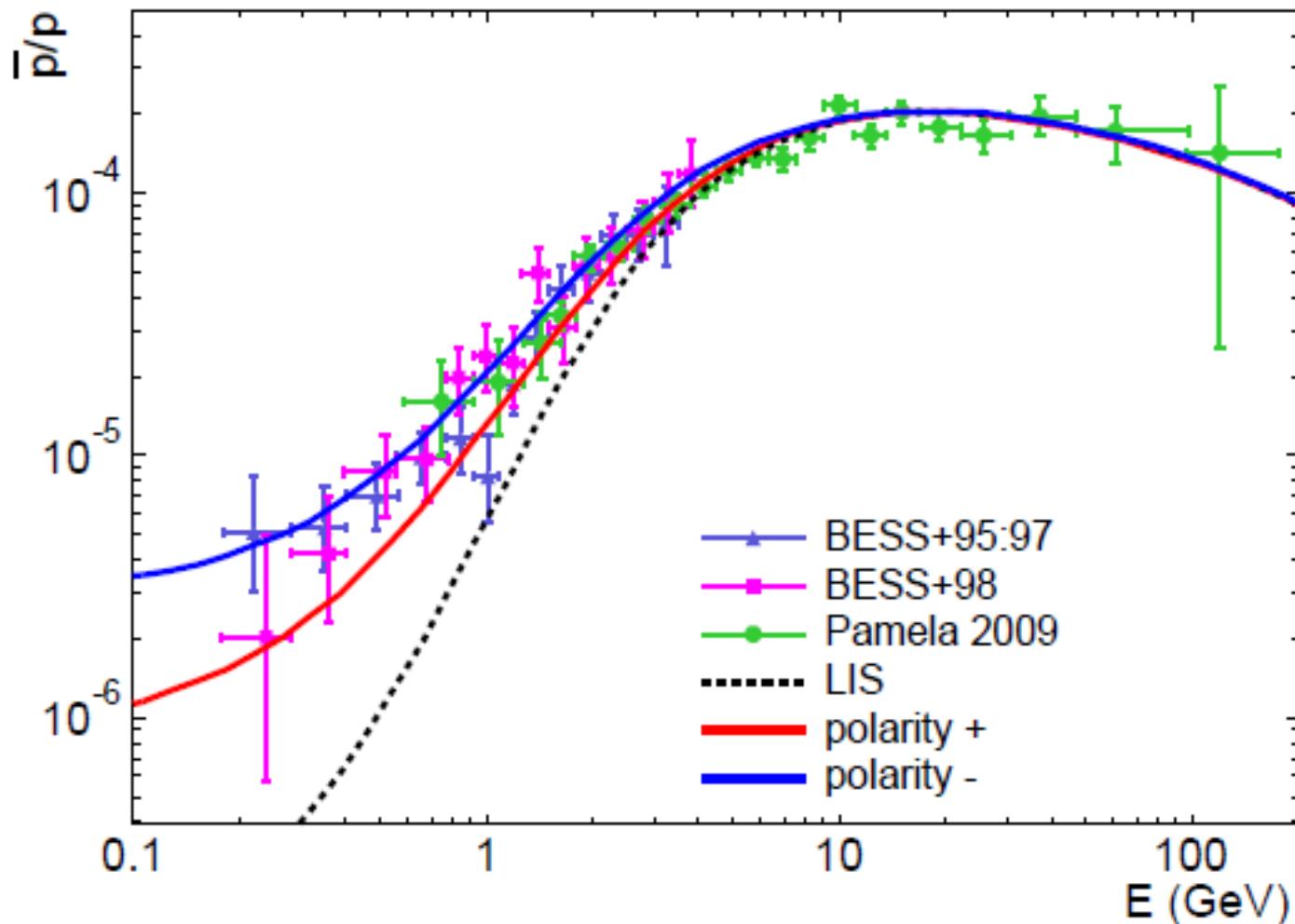
$\beta R = (1.43 - 7.87) \text{ GV}$



$\beta R = (7.87 - 11.91) \text{ GV}$



Charge-Sign Dependent Solar Modulation



L. Maccione, PRL 110 (2013) 081101.

Electrons & Positrons with PAMELA

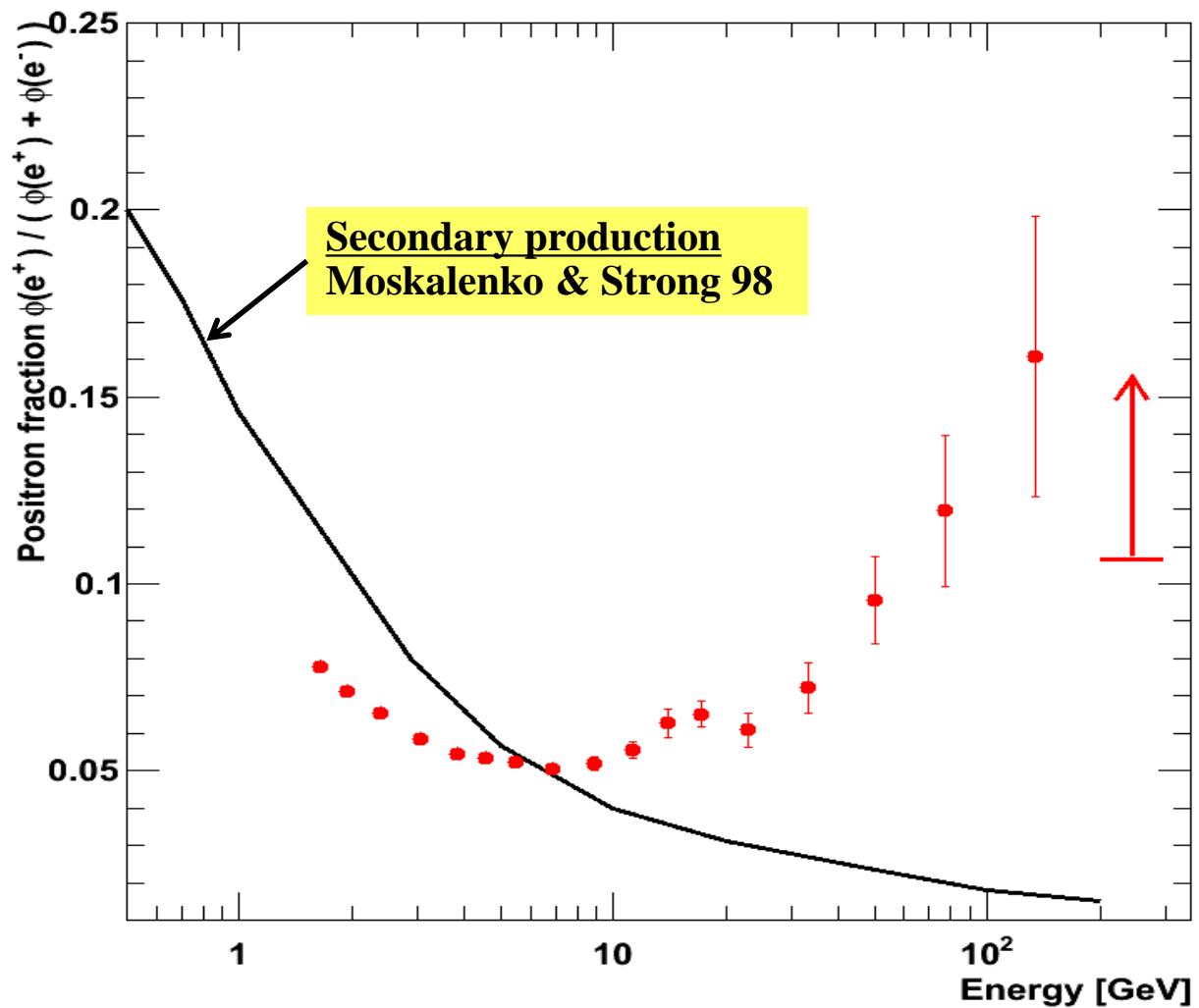


Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

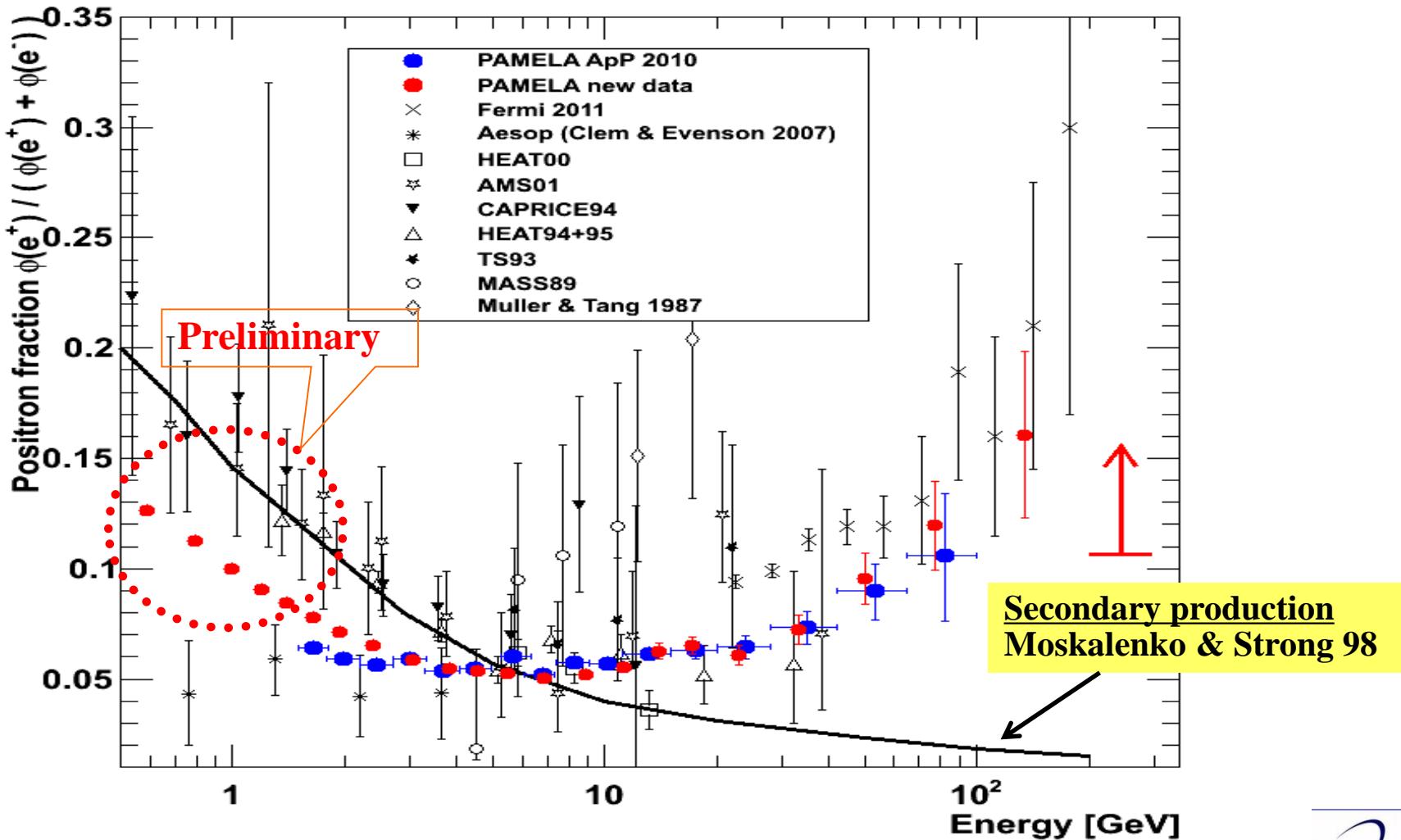


Positron to Electron Fraction

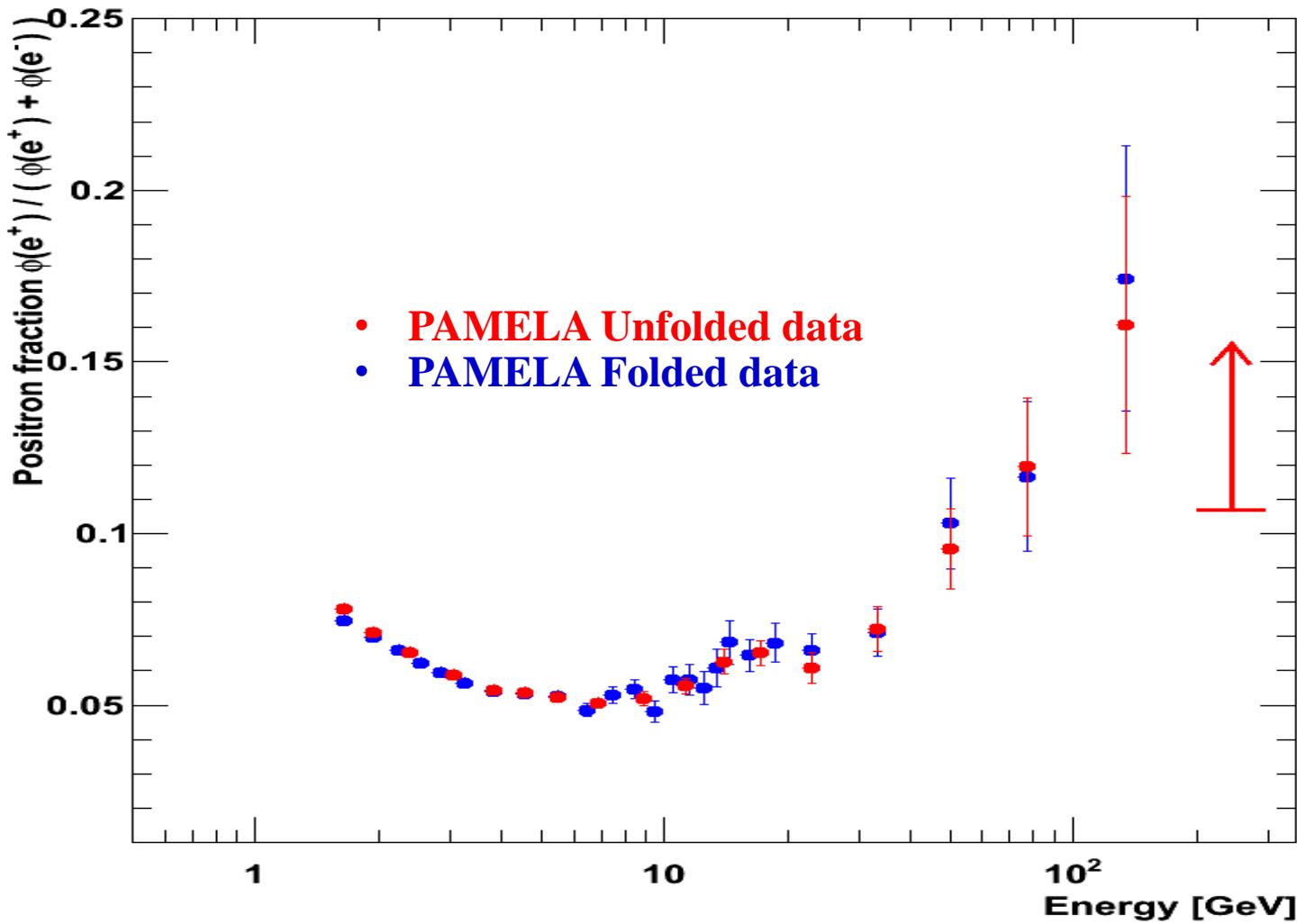
Using all data till 2010
and multivariate
classification
algorithms about
factor 2-3 increase in
respect to published
analysis



Positron to Electron Fraction

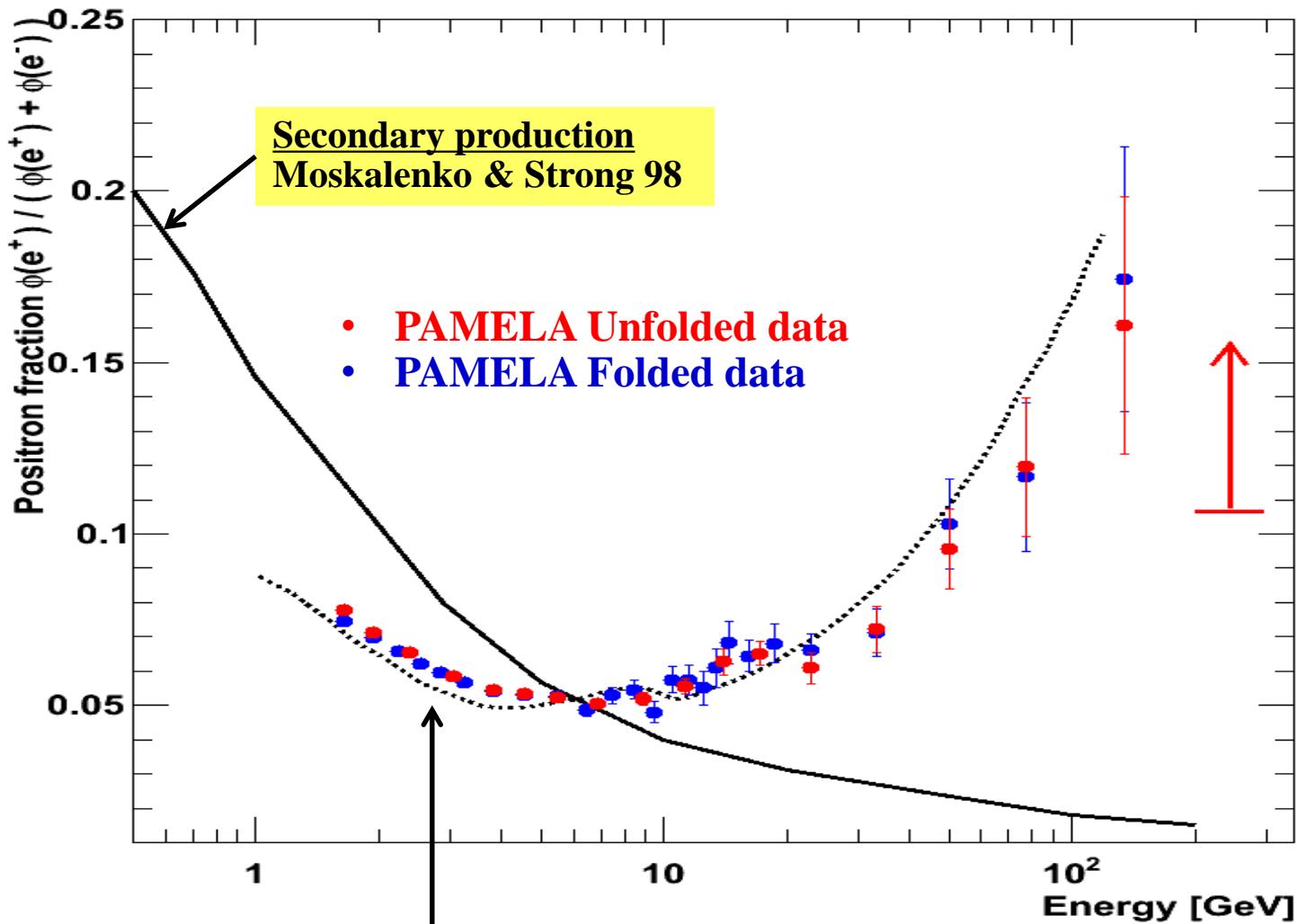


Positron to Electron Fraction



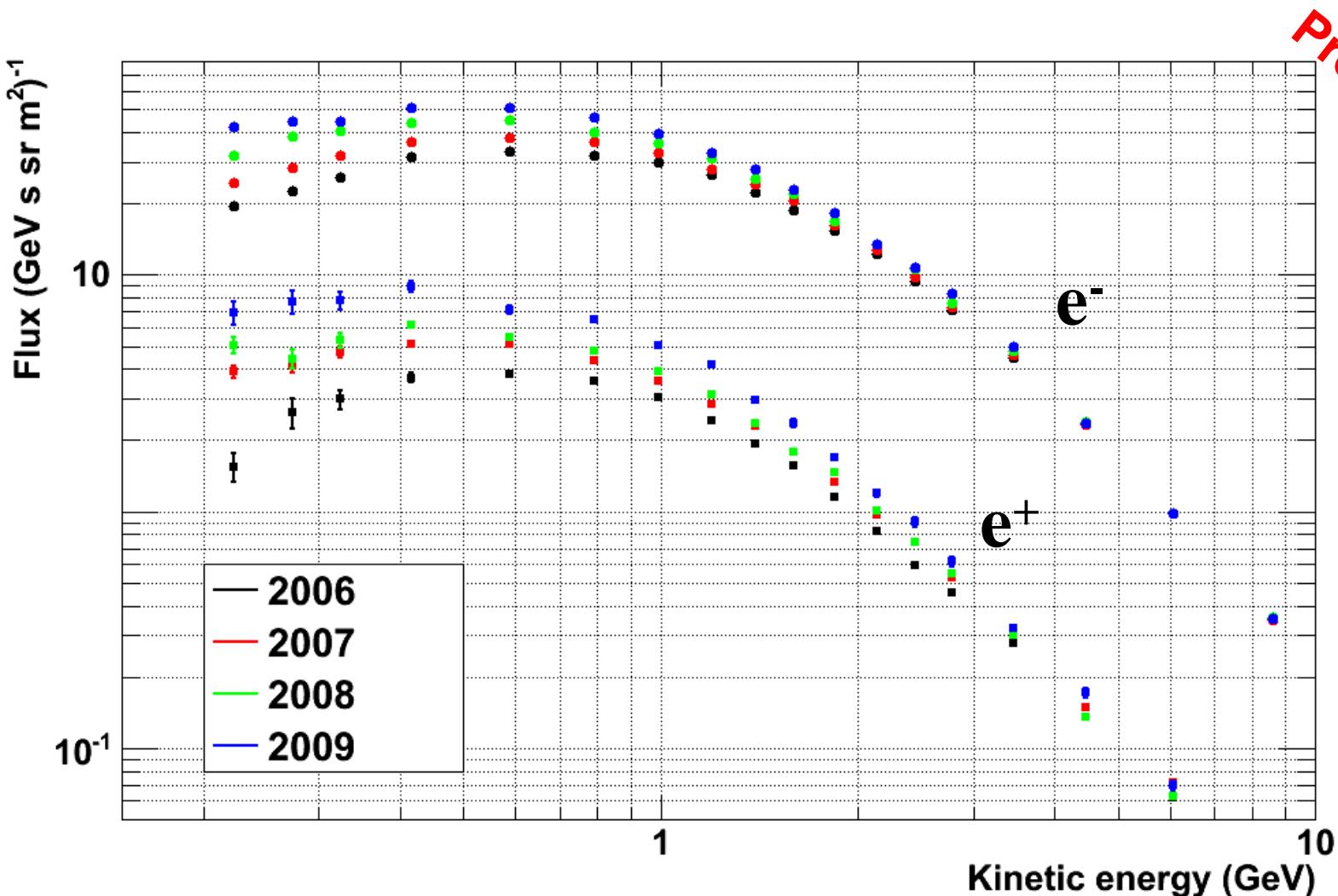
Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

Positron to Electron Fraction



D. Hooper & W. Xue, PRL 110 (2013) 041302
Secondary production + primary production (pulsars and 10 GeV
dark matter particle annihilating to charged lepton pairs)

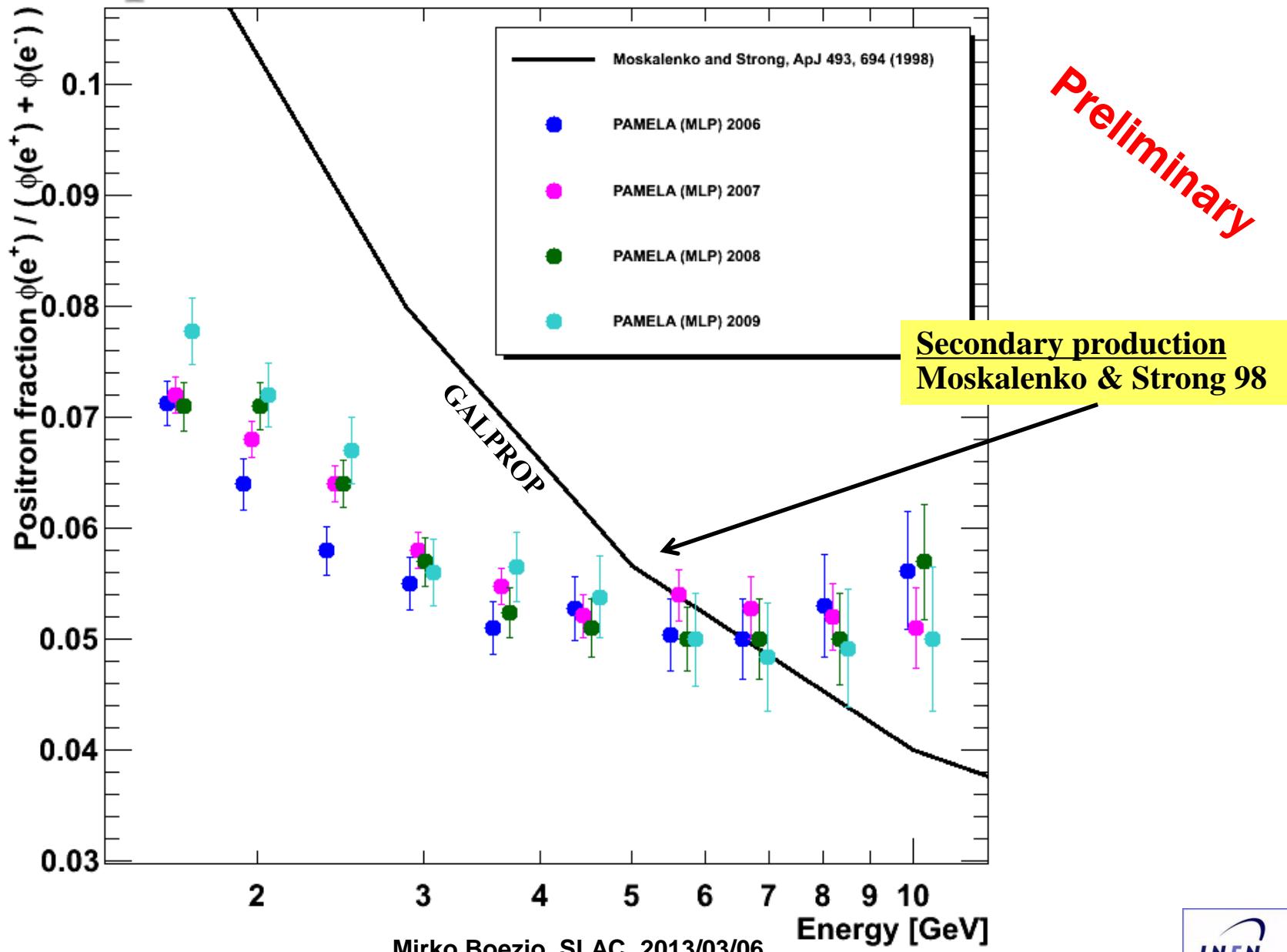
PAMELA $e^- e^+$ Yearly Averages



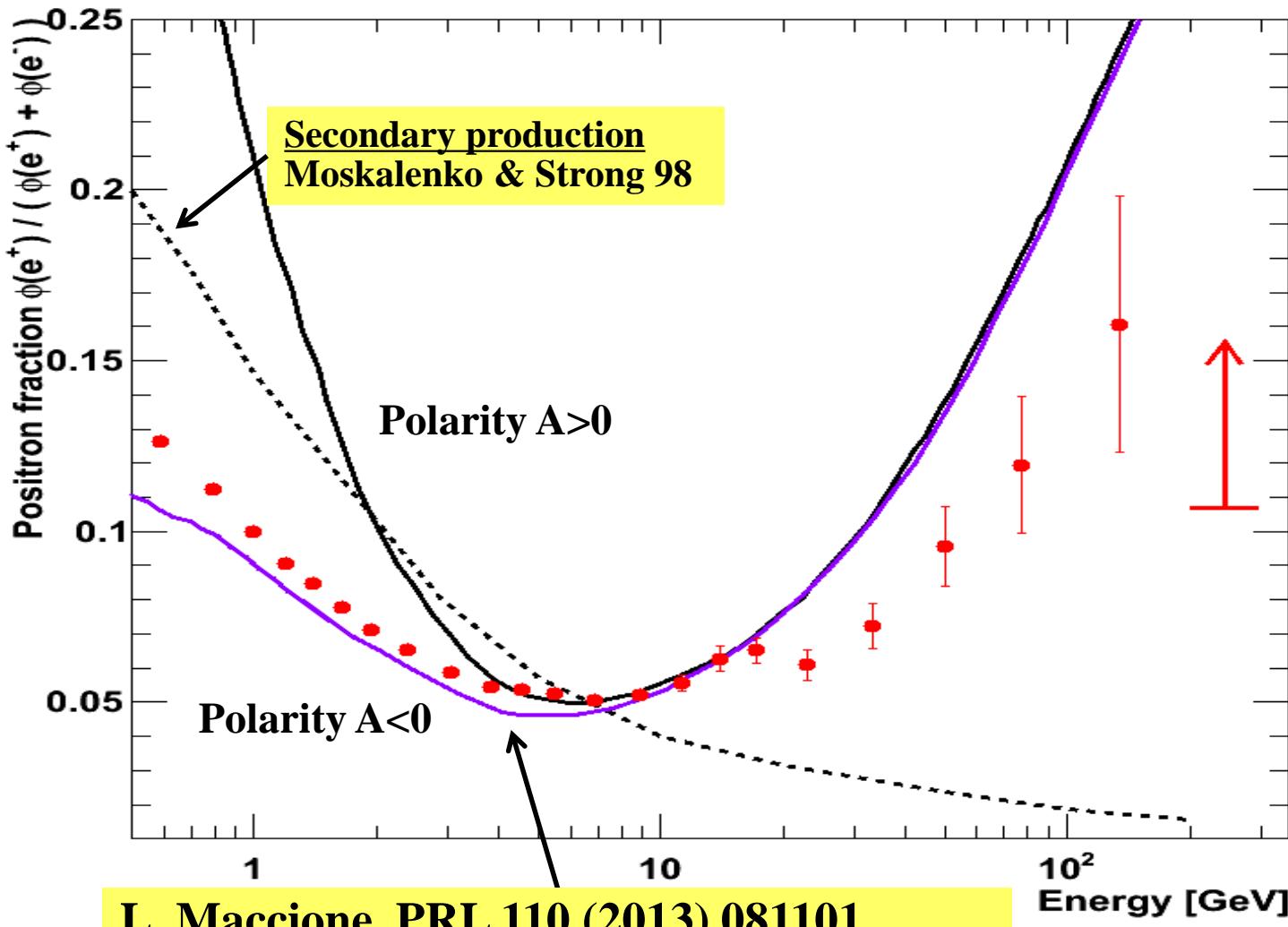
Preliminary

Time dependence: PAMELA Positron Fraction

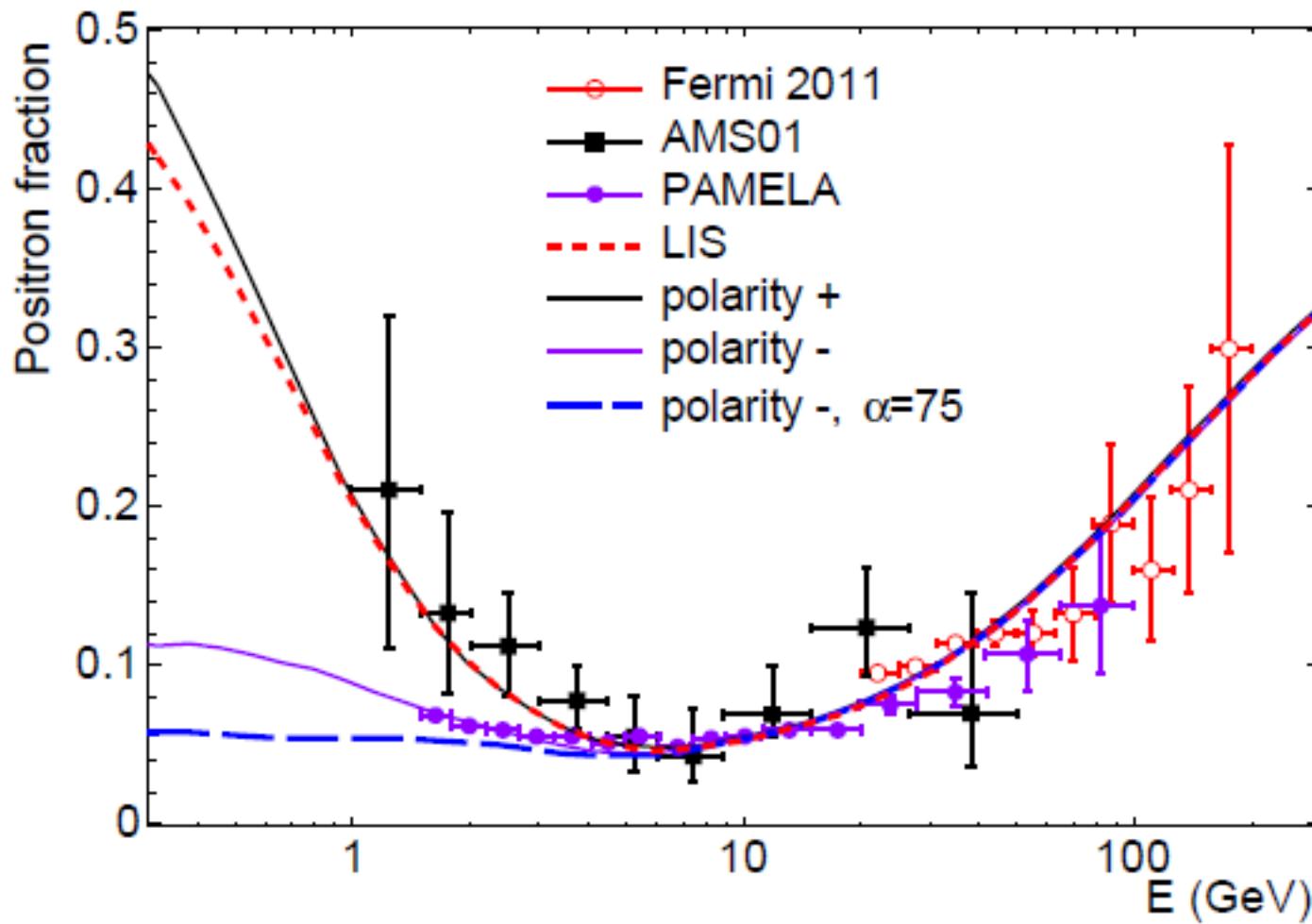
Preliminary



Positron to Electron Fraction



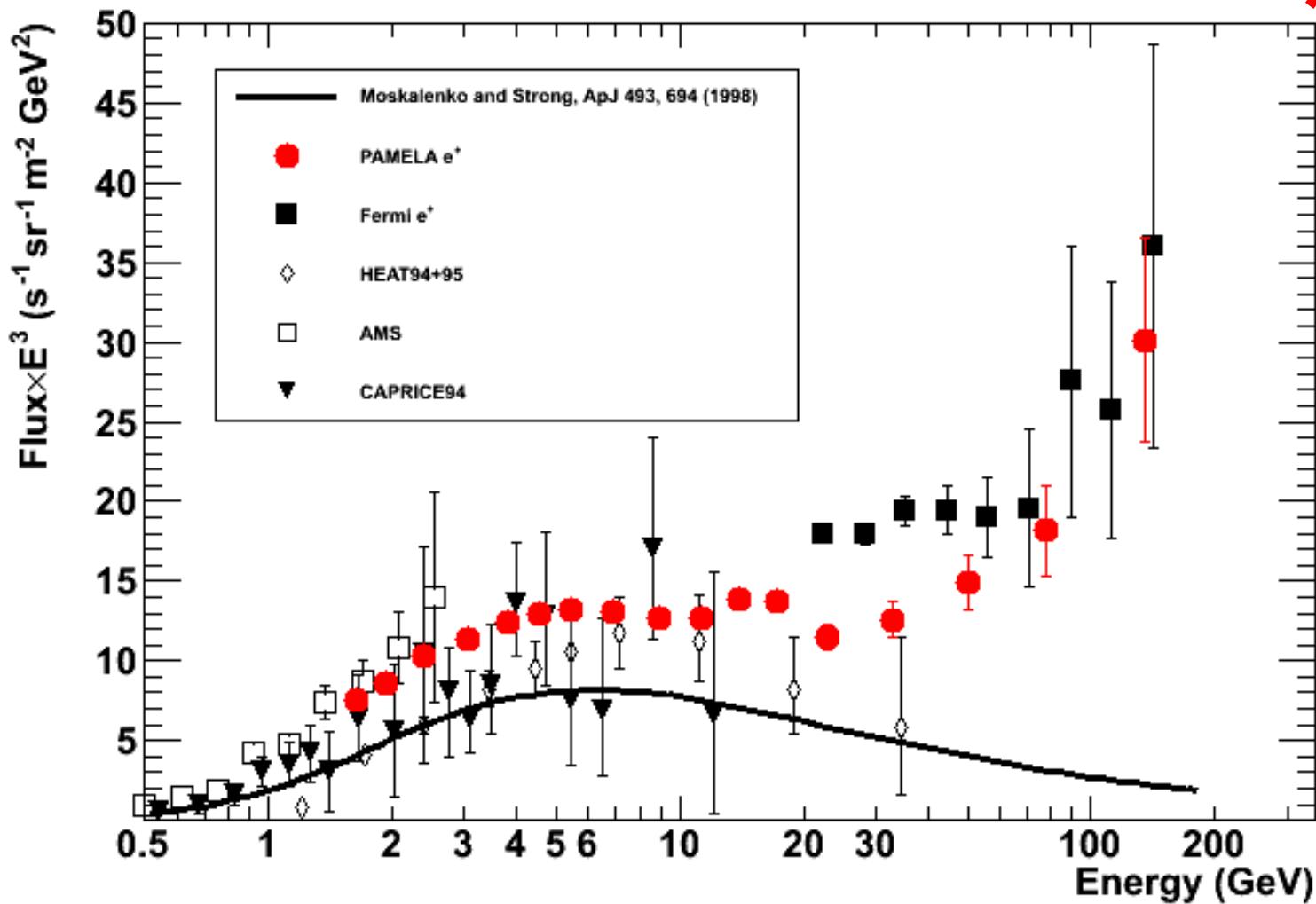
Charge-Sign Dependent Solar Modulation



L. Maccione, PRL 110 (2013) 081101.

Positron Flux

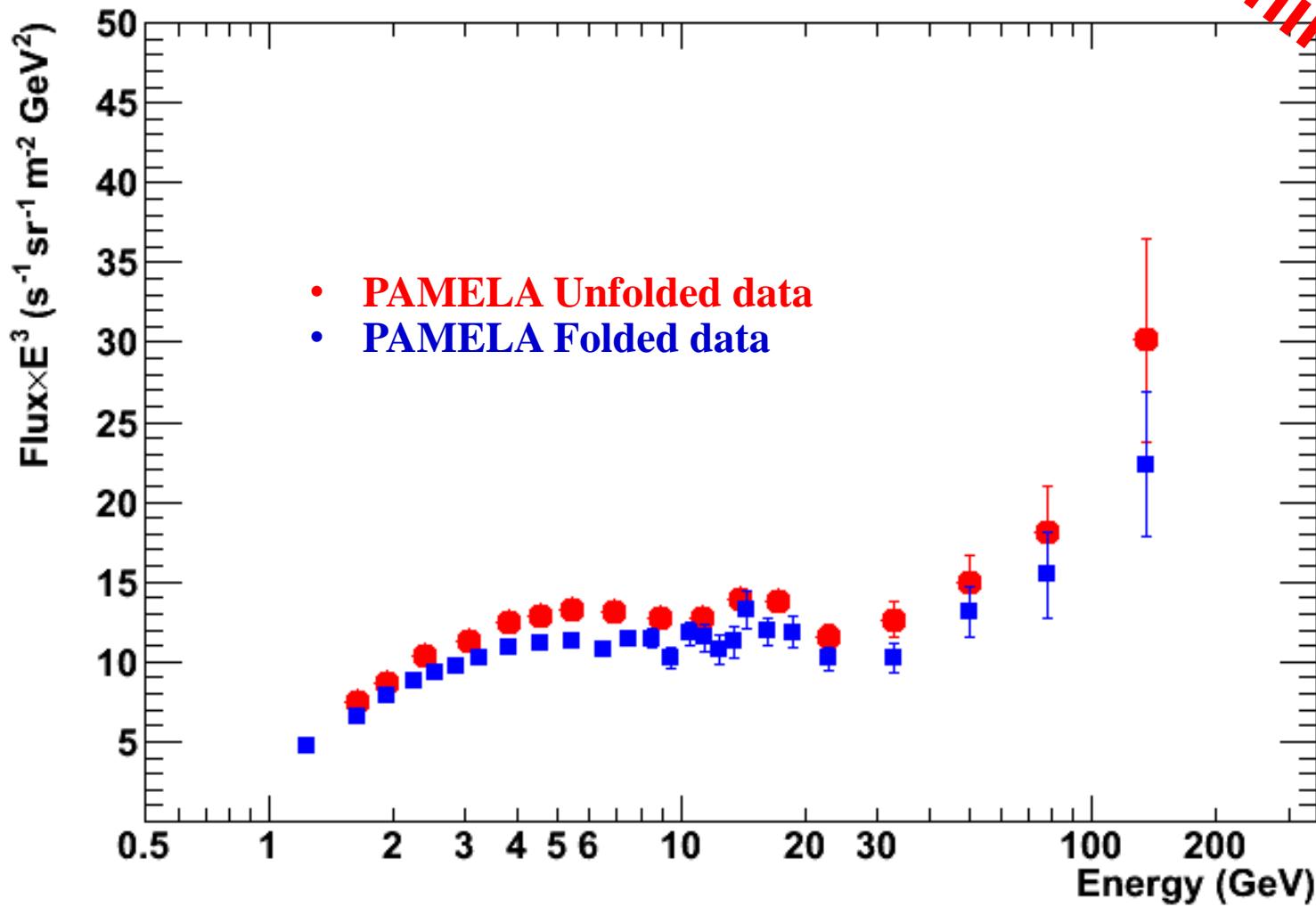
Preliminary



Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

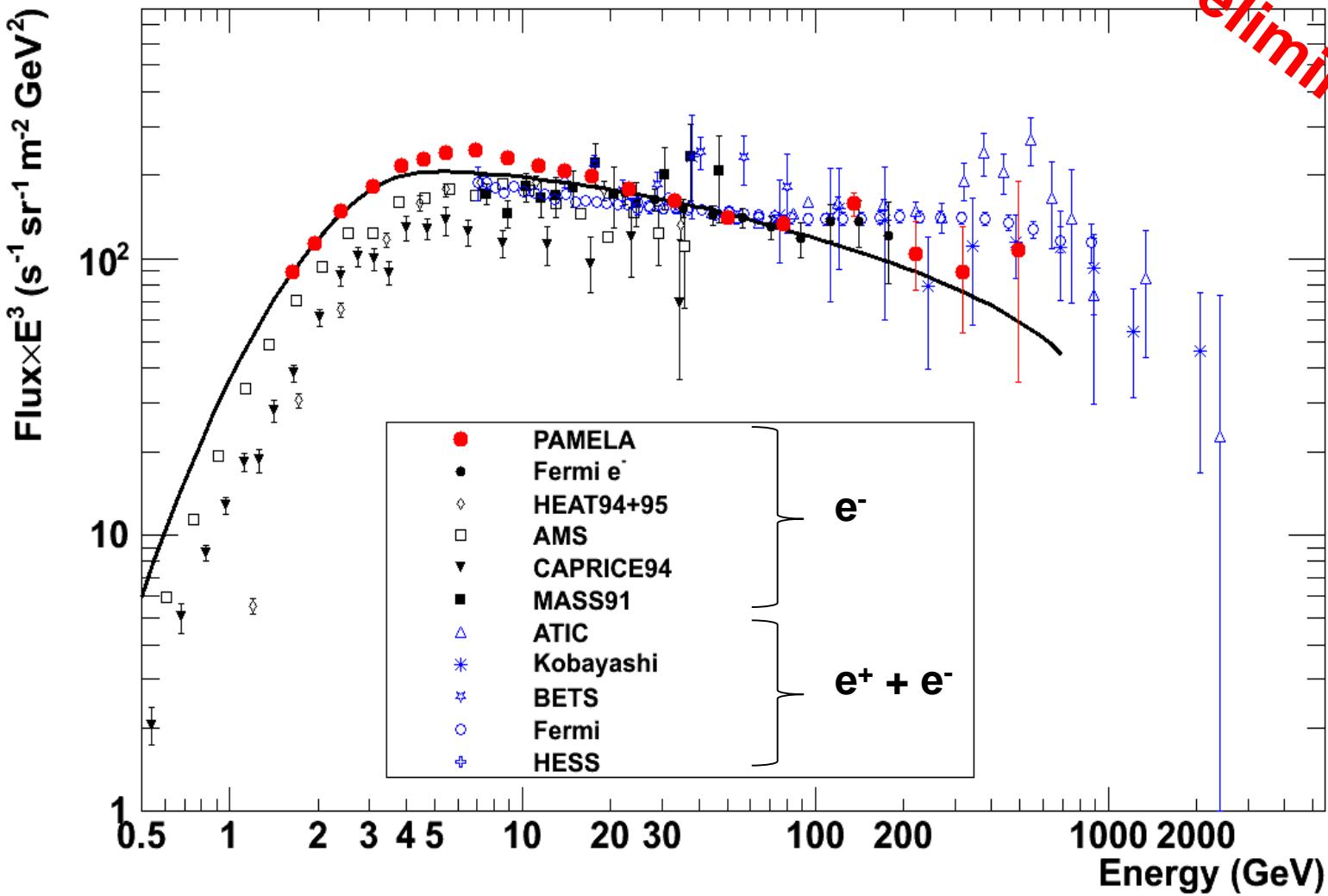
Positron Flux

Preliminary



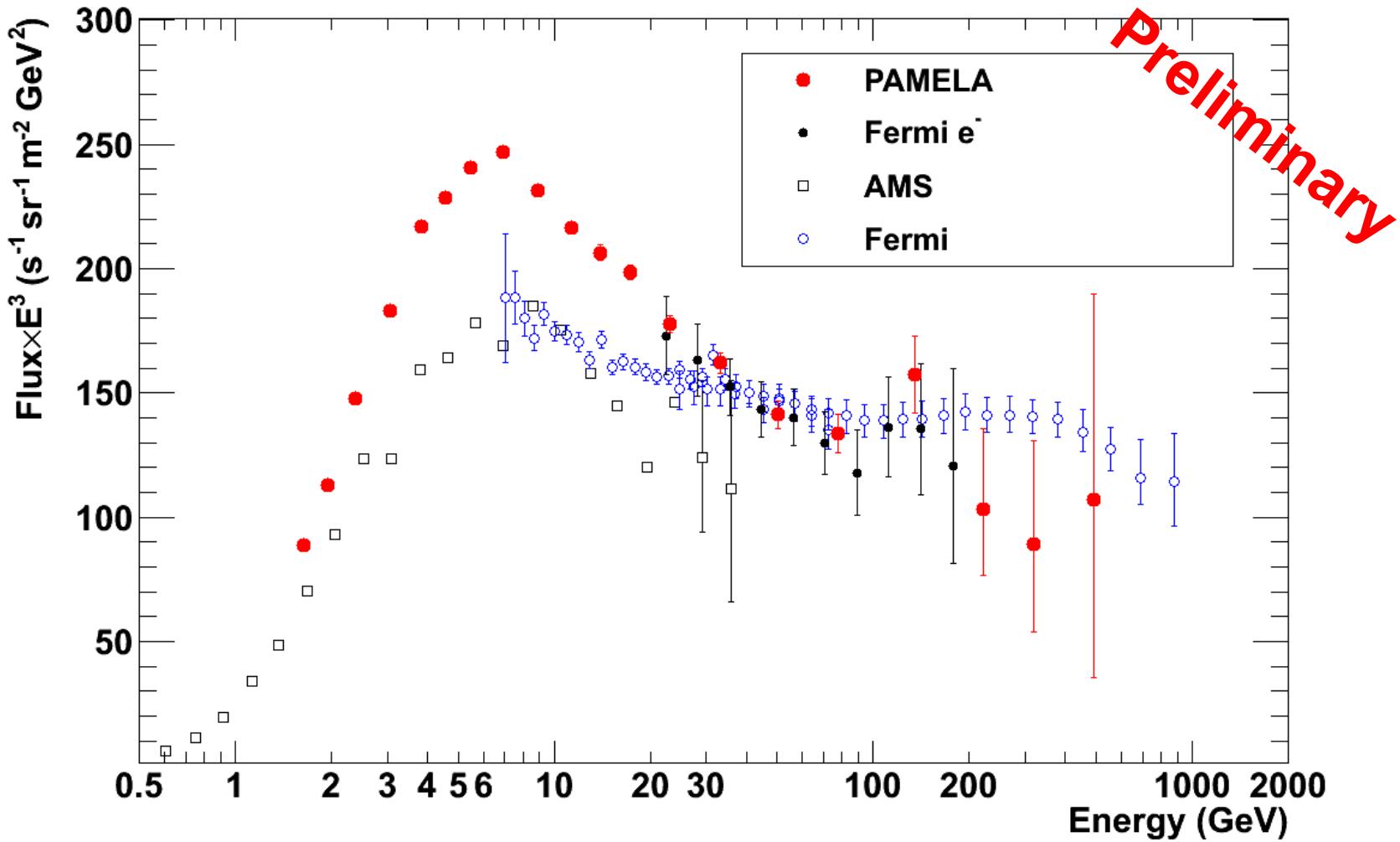
PAMELA electron (e^-) spectrum

Preliminary



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PAMELA electron (e^-) spectrum



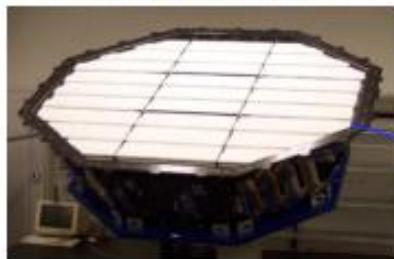
Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06

The Completed AMS Detector on ISS

AMS consists of 5 sub-detectors which provide redundant information for particle identification

TRD

Identify e^+ , e^-



Particles and nuclei are defined by their charge (Z) and energy ($E \sim P$)

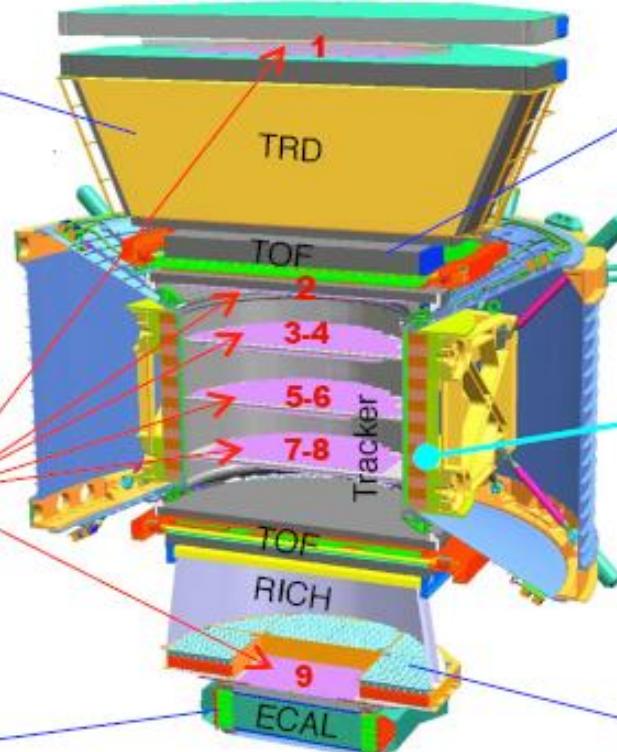
TOF
 Z, E



Silicon Tracker
 Z, P



ECAL
 E of e^+ , e^- , γ



Magnet
 $\pm Z$



RICH
 Z, E

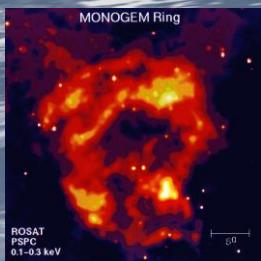


Z, P are measured independently by the Tracker, RICH, TOF and ECAL

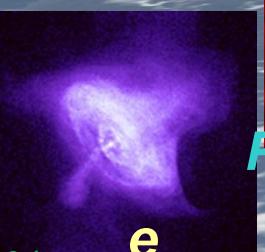
See talk by V. Bindi in CF6 on 7th

Cosmic Ray Sources

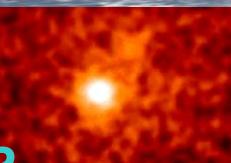
SNR



Pulsar

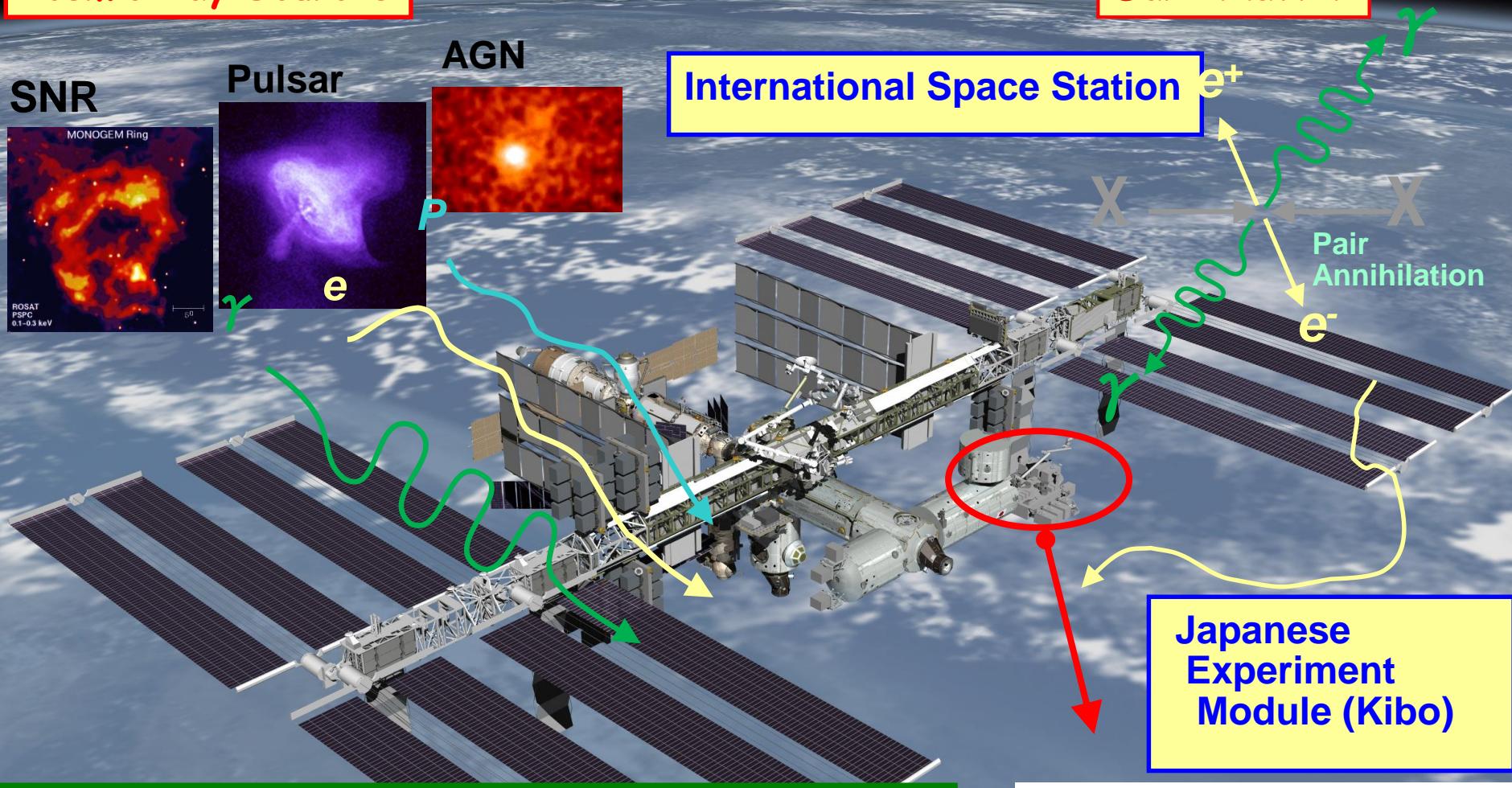


AGN



Dark Matter

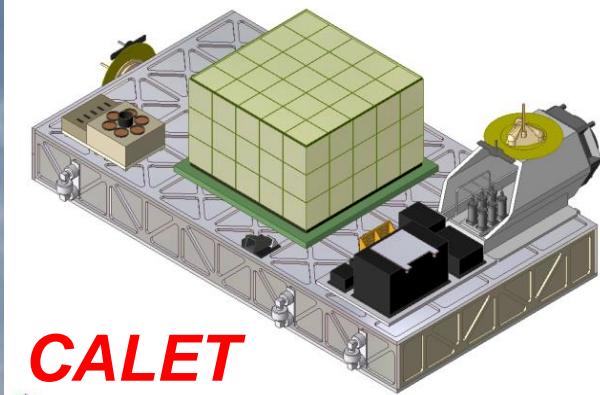
International Space Station



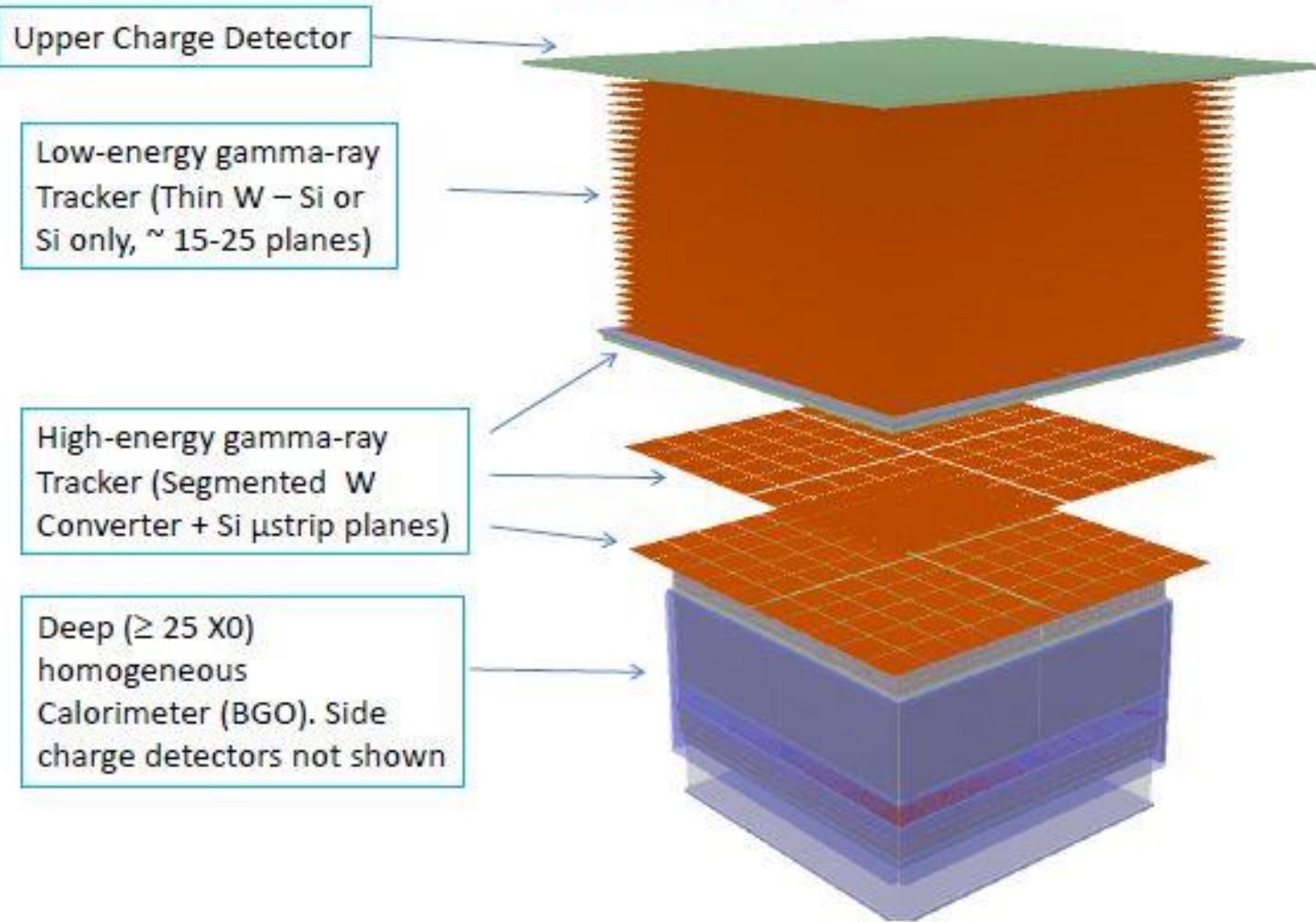
CALorimetric Electron Telescope

A Dedicated Detector for Electron Observation in 1GeV - 10,000 GeV

See talk by A. Moiseev in CF2 on 7th



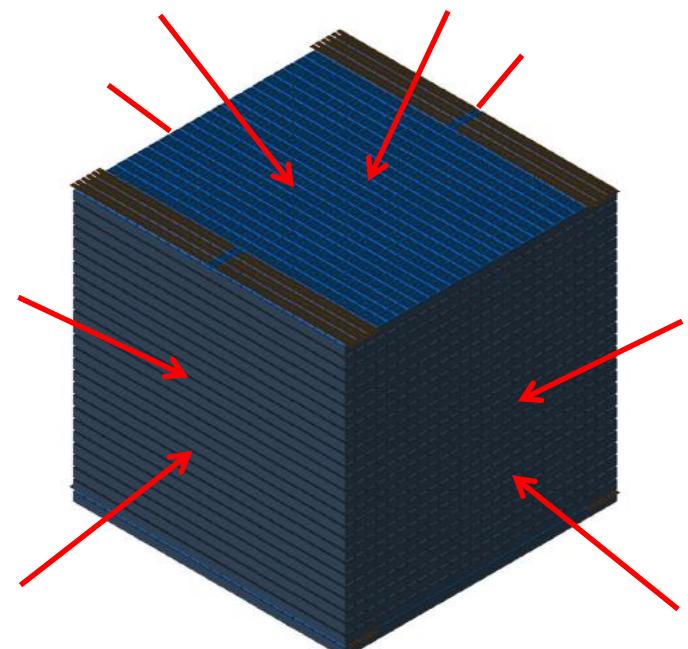
Gamma-400



apparatus versions used in one of the preliminary simulations.

Gamma-400: Calorimeter Geometry

- Homogeneous calorimeter
- Symmetric, to maximize the Geometric Factor:
 $78 \times 78 \times 78 \text{ cm}^3 (39X_0 \times 39X_0 \times 39X_0)$
- Total weight < 1600 kg
- Very high dynamic range
- Finely segmented in every direction
 $1 R_M \times 1 R_M \times 1 R_M$ small CSI crystals, cubic shape
- Few mm gap between crystals



SPACE SCIENCE

Chinese Academy Takes Space Under Its Wing



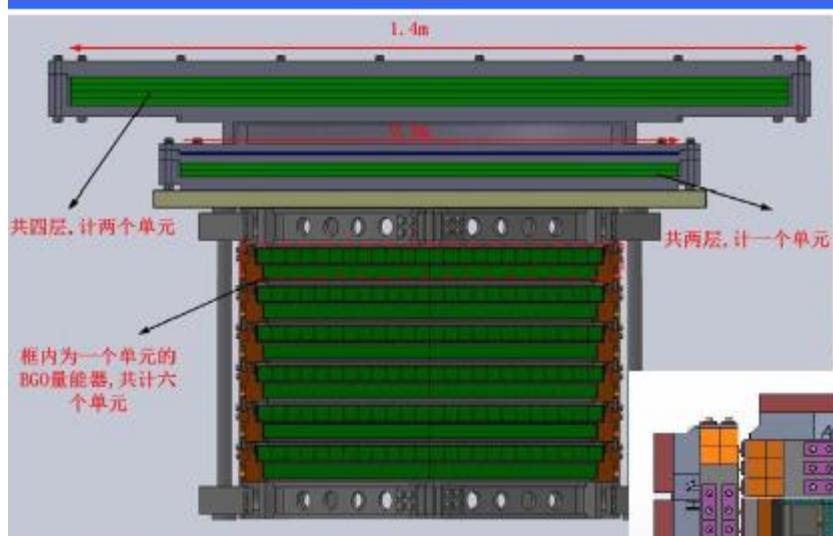
LOFTY AMBITIONS

Mission	Chief scientist	Goals	Estimated launch
HXMT	Li Tieji, CAS Institute of High Energy Physics and Tsinghua University	Survey of x-ray sources; detailed observations of known objects	2014
Shijian-10	Hu Wenru, CAS Institute of Mechanics	Study physical and biological systems in microgravity and strong radiation environment	Early 2015
KuaFu Project	William Liu, Canadian Space Agency and CAS Center for Space Science and Applied Research	Study solar influence on space weather	Mid-2015
Dark Matter Satellite	Chang Jin, CAS Purple Mountain Observatory	Search for dark matter; study cosmic ray acceleration	Late 2015
Quantum Science Satellite	Pan Jianwei, University of Science and Technology of China	Quantum key distribution for secure communication; long-distance quantum entanglement	2016

The Chinese initiative:
The Dark Matter
Satellite (DAMPE)

SCIENCE, May 20, 2011

Two Dark Matter Detection Experiments



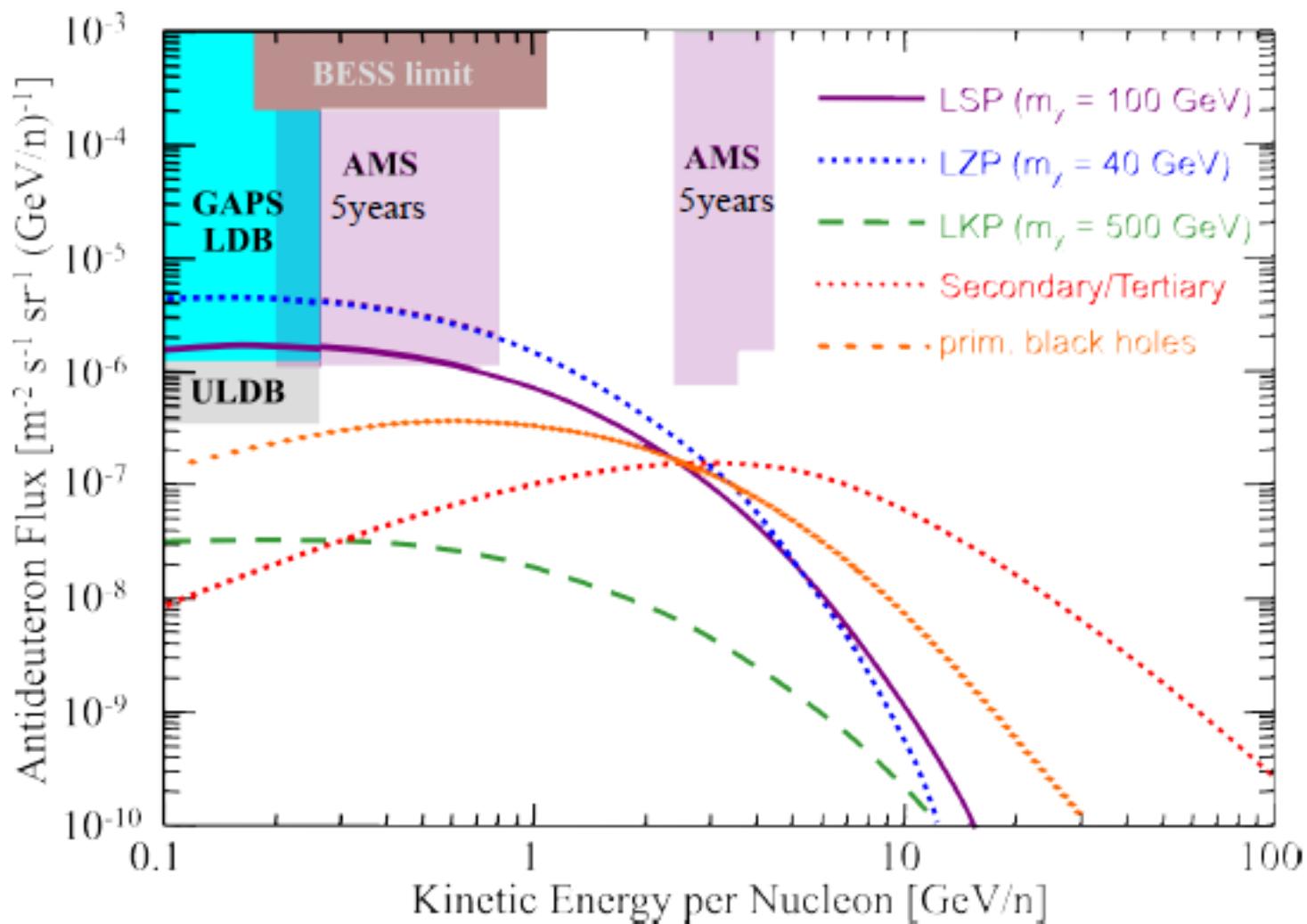
High Energy cosmic
Radiation Detection facility
(HERD) onboard China's
space station: ~2000 kg
payload. Launch time ~2020

China's dark matter
detection satellite
experiment: 1200 kg
payload. Expected launch
time ~2015



Antideuterons

P. Von
Doetinchem,
UCLA Dark
Matter 2012



See talk by P. Von Doetinchem in CF2+CF4 on 7th



Summary

- PAMELA has been in orbit and studying cosmic rays for ~6 years.
 $>10^9$ triggers registered and ~30TB of data has been down-linked.
- Antiproton-to-proton flux ratio and antiproton energy spectrum (~100 MeV - ~200 GeV) show no significant deviations from secondary production expectations.
- High energy positron fraction (>10 GeV) increases significantly (and unexpectedly!) with energy. Primary source?
- The e^- spectrum up to 600 GeV shows spectral features that may point to additional components.
- The proton and helium nuclei spectra have been measured up to 1.2 TV. The observations challenge the current paradigm of cosmic ray acceleration and propagation.
- Analysis ongoing to finalize the antiparticle measurements (positron flux, positron fraction), continuous study of solar modulation effects at low energy.
- Waiting for AMS to compare contemporary measurements.

Thanks!

Mirko Boezio, SLAC, 2013/03/06